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# The Canadian INDIA TIMES

Established in 1967

## Janata Front to form Gujarat Ministry

New Delhi, June 16. Janata Front has won a majority of 87 seats in the recent Gujarat elections and Babubhai Patel, leader of thefront, has been invited to form the government in the state. Mr.Patel is a former vice chancellor of the Sardar Patel University.

The Congress Party secured 75 seats though it ran candidates in all the 182 constituencies. The communist parties failed to win any seat in the assembly.

Within the Janata Front Congress(O) received 56 seats, Jana Sangh 18, B.L.D. 2, S.P. 2, N.C.P. 1 and Independents 8.

## Seventy-One Percent of Population support Mrs. Gandhi

New Delhi, June 12 (UNI): Indians discontent over rising prices and corruption in administration is almost universal according to a nationwide public opinion poll conducted by the Mass Research Bureau, Bombay based research Organisation.

The outstanding facts brought out by the study are: there is tremendous discontent over the state of the economy among every section of the population. The shortage of essential commodities and their soaring prices are the principal causes of general discontent. People at almost every level are unable to meet rising expenses of living from their income.

The poll was conducted in five major cities — New Delhi, Bombay, Poona, Bangalore and Madras. The purpose was to find out the public felt about the Government, their major grievances and their reaction to the leadership of Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

But according to the poll, nearly 50 percent of the respondents do not see any alternative to Mrs. Gandhi's leadership, while as may as 71 percent expressed confidence in her.

The general reaction among the respondents was to blame the Government for the present crisis. A majority felt that the Govt. was both corrupt and inefficient. A majority also felt that the measures taken by the Govt. to deal with malpractices in distribution were inadequate and ineffective.

Questioned about the corrective measures they would like to suggest to tackle the present situation, a large majority was of the view that Mrs. Gandhi should make a determined and real effort to remove corrupt elements in the Govt. and administration and improve the system of public distribution of essential commodities.

On the specific question whether they have confidence in Mrs. Gandhi as Prime Minister, 71 percent of the respondents said they have complete faith and confidence in her. But 25 percent stated they did not have any faith in her, while four percent could not express any opinion.

When asked whether they had any alternative leader in mind, 48 percent of the respondents said they could not think of a better leader than Mrs. Gandhi. Ten percent suggested the names of other leaders like Jayaprakash Narayan, Mr. Morarji Desai alternative to Mrs. Gandhi.

## Raj Narain alleges Congress attempted to kill Ram

New Delhi, June 15 (UNI): The Agriculture Minister, Jagjivan Ram, was discharged June 4 evening from the All India Institute of Medical Science here.

Mr. Ram was kept under observation at the Institute following a head injury he sustained from a Flying Stone after addressing an election meeting near Baroda.

He was flown to Delhi and taken straight to the Institute where his condition was described as "satisfactory". The wound he sustained was neither deep nor serious, doctors said.

Meanwhile in Baroda, the Bharatiya Lok Dal leader, Raj Narain, member of Parliament, said here that he suspected a conspiracy to physically liquidate Mr. Ram and implicate the Janata Front leaders in it.

## Mrs. Gandhi stands firm

New Delhi, June 17 Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi told a rally at her home here that with the support of the people she would stay and fight many more elections. The rally was in support of Mrs.Gandhi's decision not to resign as a result of her conviction for malpractices in her election campaign in which she defeated Socialist Raj Narain.

Apart from the Congress Party, the Right Communists are also supporting her decision to remain in office while appealing her conviction.

Judge J.M. Sinha Convicted Mrs.Gandhi on June 12 of wrongfully using government officials in her campaign for Lok Sabha and barred her from public office for six years. The judge stayed the sentence for 20 days to allow Mrs.Gandhi to appeal.

The judge found Mrs.Gandhi not guilty of most of the charges including that she exceeded the 14,500 limit on camapign expenses. Also the judge found little substance in the allegation that her supporters tried to bribe votgers with free blankets and clothes. However, he found her guilty of using government officials (mainly in writing speeches) in her capaign. She had won the 1971 election with 183,000 votes against 71,000 for Mr. Narain.

Sources close to Mrs.Gandhi say that she will remain in office while appealing to the Supreme Court.

There were wild scenes of celebration in the Allahabad court house and a lawyer who helped prosecute Mrs.Gandhi was carried away in a chair by supporters.

An emergency meeting of Cabinet ministers and leaders of the Congress Party gave Mrs.Gandhi full backing to stay on as prime minister until an appeal is decided.

Meanwhile Defence Minister Swaran Singh has emerged as a front runner in discussions within the Congress Party as to who should succeed Mrs.Gandhi if her entanglement with the powerful Indian court system forces her to leave office.

With opposition demonstrations mounting around the country, the Congress president, Mr. D.K. Barooah, on a note differing from Mrs.Gandhi's said in a party meeting here: "We would like to wait for the verdict of the Supreme Court, but if some opposition parties are bent upon settling the issue on the streets, we are willing to meet the challenge."

"I am not upset or afraid of the guilty verdict" Mrs.Gandhi said, showing confidence that she would win the appeal. But the judgement nevertheless, forced her to cancel a proposed trip to Mexico this month to address an international women's conference.

**The President F. A. Ahmed being greeted on his 70th birthday by the Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi.**

## Liberalised Export Policy Soon

New Delhi, June 14 (UNI): The Government of India will soon formulate a more "liberalised and flexible" export policy as a follow-up of the liberalised import policy recently announced.

Announcing this at a conference of representatives of export promotion councils, export-corporations of state govts. and leading export houses, the Commerce Minister, D. P. Chattopadhyaya said that for the country "it is hard-pressed compulsion to have a second look at the export policy".

Mr. Chattopadhyaya indicated that the Govt. would work out a new scheme to replace the present scheme of cash assistance.

He, however, allayed the fears expressed by the business-community that the new scheme would be disadvantageous to them. "Any modification will be for the better" and there was no need for any uncertainty on this count, he said.

Though the Minister did not spell out the details of the new policy, he gave some indications of the directions of Govt. thinking in this regard.

For instance, the Govt. proposes to set up an interministerial committee to further simplify licensing and other government procedures relating to exports.

The emphasis in exports might be shifted in future from product exports to exports of projects and technology needed by the developing countries of Africa, West Asia and South East Asia in their current massive development programmes.

## Racists Arrested

Police have charged three members of the Western Guard with mischief to private property. Three men were charged with writing white power racial-slogans on walls and hoardings early Saturday morning after stake-out by members of the Emergency Task Force of Metre Police.

Police said the men were arrested downtown for defacing property with painted words. They were Wolfgang Walter Droege, 25 of Roker Crescent; Armand Siksna, 31, of Jones Avenue and Sixtus Jutting 44, of Kingsmount Park Road (Contrast)

## Rupee worth one quarter

New Delhi, June 10 (UNI): The Lok Sabha (lower house of Parliament) Speaker, G. S. Dhillon, said that he had assessed that at the present value of the rupee, his salary and allowances were worth only Rs 300 ($40).

He was intervening in a discussion on the rate of the rupee.

Earlier, the house was informed that the value of the rupee (13.3 cents) has fallen further and in February this year it was worth no more than 25.3 paise (3.37 cents).

# Akali, Congress retain Seats

Chandigarh, June 8 (UNI): Congress and the Akali Dal retained their respective seats in the Punjab Vidhan Sabha, (Lower house) in the three by-elections, the results of which were announced.

While the Dasuya seat was retained for the Congress by Gurbachan Singh Cheema, two women candidates — Mrs. Satwant Kaur and Mrs. Jasdev Kaur, won the Morinda and Dakala seats for the Akali Dal.

In a seven-cornered electoral fight in the Dasuya constituency, Gurbachan Singh Cheema (Congress) a land-lord and philanthropist, defeated his nearest rival Devinder Singh Bajwa (Akali), a former Deputy Minister, by a margin of over eleven thousand votes.

The Akali Dal retained its Morinda seat in a triangular contest when its candidate Mrs. Satwant Kaur, widow of Ajaib Singh Sandhu, whose death caused the by-election, was declared elected by a narrow margin of 329 votes over her closest rival Bhag Singh (Congress), a young advocate.

Mrs. Jasdev Kaur Sandhu (Akali), wife of Jasdev Singh Sandhu whose election was set aside by the Supreme Court causing the by-election, won the Dakala seat in a five-cornered fight by a margin of 2965 votes over her nearest opponent Mrs. Nirmal Bhagwant Singh (Congress).

With these by-elections, the strength of the Congress in the 104-member Vidhan Sabha has increased to 66 including the Speaker and that of the Akali Dal to 25.

Gen. T. N. Raina took over as the new Army Chief on June 1.

# Two thirds of private income spent on food

New Delhi, June 13 (UNI): Nearly two-thirds of the total private consumption expenditure of Indians goes on food alone, according to figures published by the Dept. of Statistics. This patten of consumption has remained more or less static during the decade 1960-61-1970-71, was Rs 306289 million ($4,0838,53) Expenditure on food alone for that year was Rs 196,380 million ($26,184 million).

Expenditure on private domestic consumption had more than doubled during this decade. In 1960-61 it was Rs 122101 million ($16280.13 million).

The data shows that the bulk of the expenditure on food went for cereals and cereal substitutes.

The expenditure on other food items like milk and milk products, edible oils, meat, egg and fish, sugar and the like went up between two and three times during the decade.

The data revealed another interesting feature of the nation's private expenditure. The private expenditure on pan (betel leaves), tobacco and intoxicants during the decade was far more than that spent on education and cultural services or medical care and health expenses.

The expenditure on pan, tobacco and intoxicants in 1960-61 was Rs 7950 million ($1060 million) in 1970-71, it shot up to Rs 13,890 million ($1852 million). But the expenditure on educational and health in that year were Rs 8555 million ($1140.67 million) and Rs 6300 million (5840 million) respectively.

Next to food, the next biggest private expenditure was incurred on the sub-group entitled "gross rent, taxes, fuel and power". It came to Rs 25876 million ($3450.13 million) in 1970-71. The expenditure on clothing during the year was Rs 17120 million ($2282.67 million).

# Design for 2nd Satellite

New Delhi, June 15 (UNI): The Mission Control Centre at Bangalore could predict the distance of the Indian Satellite "Aryabhata" to an accuracy of a maximum of one kilometre difference.

In an Delhi television interview Dr. A. S. Prakasa Rao, who is in-charge of the Mission Control Centre, said the achievement was particularly creditable as the satellite moved at a speed of seven kilometres per second.

D. V. Raju, head of the Telemetry Group, said that 15,000 bits of information were being received every minute on the ground and there was capability to read the meaning of this enormous data in a short time.

# Telephone Equipments for Jordan

Bangalore, June 11 (UNI): The Indian Telephone Industries (ITI), Bangalore, has successfully completed the supplies and installation of two major telecommunication equipments in Jordan.

ITI has supplied and installed a 1000-line automatic exchange at Salt Town, the Erstwhile capital of Jordan, bringing in foreign exchange worth about Rs two million ($267,000).

# Tourism gets a boost

New Delhi, June 11 (UNI): India is launching a nation-wide program soon to reach the target of one million tourists in 1980, according to Pran Seth, Deputy Director-General, Tourism.

He said the country would demonstrate vast tourist facilities to world tour operators.

More tourists visited India during the winter months of December 1974 and January 1975 than in the corresponding months of previous years. Tourist arrivals in December 1974 recorded an increase of 9.9 percent over the corresponding period of 1973.

A total of 49,797 tourists visited this country during the month compared to 45,295 in December 1973.

There was a sharp increase of 12.9 per cent in tourist arrivals in January 1975 compared to the corresponding month of the previous year. The country received 42,661 tourists during the month as against 37,778 in January 1974.

Tourist arrivals during Nov. 1974 recorded an increase of 3.1 per cent over the corresponding period last year.

In all 42,788 tourists arrived in the country during the month as against 41,485 in November 1973.

As a result, the tourist traffic during January-November, 1974 has improved by 2.4 per cent over the corresponding period last year.

The Railways are introducing "Travel-as-you-like" tickets for the convenience of foreign tourists.

Valid for 21 days from the commencement of the journey, the tickets would enable tourists to travel to any place in the country.

The tickets will cost 200 U.S. dollars for air-conditioned class, 80 dollars for first class or air-conditioned chair car and 25 dollars for second class. The tickets for air-conditioned class would be issued only against payment in foreign exchange while payment in rupees would be accepted in respect of tickets for other classes.

# Joint IMF Strategy

New Delhi, June 15 (UNI): India, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh would not only favour the continuation of the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) oil facility at the forthcoming Paris meeting of the Fund's Committees but would also press for better lending terms for developing nations.

This was understood to be the consensus arrived at June 4's meeting of the Finance Ministers of the countries. An official spokesman said the Finance Ministers of the countries. An official spokesman said the Finance Ministers reached unanimity on the approach to be taken by the three countries at the Paris meetings.

The meeting was attended by India's Finance Minister, Subramaniam, Dr. N. M. Periera of Sri Lanka, and Dr. A. R. Mallick of Bangladesh.

# Saving Petroleum Products

New Delhi, June 12 (UNI): The country has saved nearly Rs 200 million ($266.67 million) in foreign exchange last year by fiscal and other regulatory measures to curb consumption of petroleum products.

Efficient oil economy management also ensured supply of agriculture despite the restrictions on unessential consumption.

The country was bound to spend nearly Rs 2,000 million in foreign exchange on extra imports of crude and petroleum products, if the normal growth of demand was not imports of crude and petroleum products, if the normal growth of demand was not arrested, according to the Petroleum and Chemicals Ministry. The country spent only Rs. 11250 million ($1500 million) for restricted imports of crude oil and petroleum products last year.

# India drills in Iraq

Bombay, June 13 (UNI): The Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) have started drilling operation in Iraq as part of its programme for achieving self-sufficiency in crude oil production by 1980-81, an ONGC source says.

The area, leased from the Iraq government, was surveyed by a foreign firm and found feasible for drilling purposes.

Besides Iraq, the ONGC would undertake exploration in the Persian Gulf in collaboration with AGIP of Italy, Phillips of the United States and the National Iranian Oil Company.

# Search for Black Gold continues

New Delhi, June 11 (UNI): The Govt. of India was going ahead with its plans to discover another offshore oil field before the end of this year, the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals, K. D. Malaviya told a news conference recently.

Mr. Malaviya said it was imperative to continue the search for a new offshore oil field, after India's success at the Bombay High. Studies have indicated that oil fields exist from the Gulf of Cambay down to the Lakshadweep. As soon as the coming monsoon was over, the Oil and natural Gas Commission (ONGC) would start work on locating a new field. ONGC was now capable of undertaking such a task, he said.

Mr. Malaviya added that seismic studies conducted in the two offshore areas let out on contract to foreign firms, the Kutch offshore and the Balasore — West Bengal offshore basin, revealed the existence of encouraging oil structures. The drilling in these areas would start as soon as the monsoons were over.

He said the question of offshore exploration of the Cauvery basin was still under negotiations with a Canadian firm.

In the sphere of on-shore oil exploration, the Minister said already 34 drilling rigs were working in many parts of the country. Gas had already been found in Tripura. In Rajasthan, 14 testing wells have already been drilled. Drilling was going on at Manadapam in Tamil Nadu. The Govt. also proposed to intensify drilling programme in Assam and West Bengal.

Mr. Malaviya said the ONGC was now buying more rigs from the Soviet Union, Rumania and the United States. After these rigs were procured, drilling work would commence in Punjab, North West Uttar Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir, he said.

# Winged Spies

Jammu, June 11 (UNI): Pakistan is sending pigeons to spy on India's defence installations, according to intelligence sources.

They reported having caught a number of such pigeons carrying mechanical devices under their feathers.

These devices, they say, are capable of detecting defence installations within a radius of 30 kilometres and conveying the information to their masters in Pakistan.

An intelligence department official says Pakistan has trained a large number of these "winged spies".

The captured birds are being kept at the interrogation centre here.

# Free Legal Aid

Calcutta, June 11 (UNI): Indian National Lawyers Organisation has opened a cell to help provide free legal aid to the poor for getting justice from competent Courts of Law.

In a statement here, the Joint General Secretaries of the Organization said many people were not getting "justice" due to the high expenses involved in the process. They said they would take up "deserving" cases in the appropriate Court of Law for securing justice.

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# Fertilizer Import to be stopped

New Delhi, June 12 (UNI): The Government of India has decided to stop import of fertilisers beyond December 1975. No contract for import would be entered into beyond that period in view of the prevailing glut of fertilisers in the country.

A group of officials from the Ministries of Agriculture, Supplies and Petroleum and Chemicals recently came to this conclusion after a review of the fertiliser situation in the country.

The group is also understood to have taken steps to rephasing the current contracts so that the fertiliser supply could be evenly spread over the year. In addition the group would also take steps to renegotiate the existing contracts so that the present fall in fertiliser prices abroad could be reflected in them.

The Government, it is learnt, has already entered into contracts for the import of about 1.3 million tonnes this year. This is in anticipation of a big increase in fertiliser consumption during the year. Some of these contracts had been entered into as early as last year. But suddenly the situation changed.

One of the major factors that led to a steep fall in fertiliser consumption in 1974-75 was the severe drought that affected some of the States (provinces) which used to consume large quantities of fertilisers.

# Maid running racket in Kerala

Cochin, June 10 (UNI): Agents of Bombay-based maid-runners are on the prowl in rural Kerala, specially in Trichur and Palghat districts.

UNI correspondent who toured some villages was told of instances of girls from poor families having been lured away from their homes to a life of infamy in Bombay.

Cases of kidnapping are not rare but a ruse more commonly employed by the agents is to present themselves to parents in the garb of match-makers.

They find easy prey in poor parents worrying how to marry away their daughters.

The agents are sometimes accompanied by young men who pose as affluent bachelors looking for suitable life-partners.

To lull likely suspicion, the prospective bridegroom explains that he had descended on the village house because he loves the simplicity of village girls.

Money and ornaments are promised, the marriage is solemnised and the girl leaves for her new home. Parents hear nothing more about their daughter or son-in-law.

In some cases the agents fix up the dates and terms of the marriage and the "bridegroom" appears on the appointed day.

According to officials, nine such "marriages" have taken place in recent weeks in Kodungallore and nearby areas.

Police say they are aware of the racket but are helpless in the absence of any complaints.

A police official said parents perhaps desisted from lodging complaints from a sense of shame.

In one of the villages a poor man who had fallen victim to an agent told the correspondent: "We are sinners, we have sold our daughters". He wept.

His daughter had gone to Bombay with her "groom" and he learnt weeks later that she was actually in a "notorious place".

In Pullup, police recently got word about one such wedding and planned to trap. But the clever groom got scent of the plan and escaped in the nick of time.

# Seven dead in firing

Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh), June 11 (UNI): Seven persons were killed when police opened fire on a mob, which had burnt two constables to death at Gangamma temple, about 20 kilometres from Kanigiri town in Prakasam district in Andhra Pradesh, 10 days ago.

Fifteen persons, including four policemen, sustained injuries and the condition of a policeman and two others were serious, according to a message received at the police headquarters here.

A magisterial inquiry has been ordered into the firing.

A police press note said a "jatra" (local folk-drama festival) was in progress at the Gangamma (the presiding deity) temple where an altercation started between two groups as a "prabha" (decorated chariot) was drawn too close to another.

When a police party tried to separate the groups, it was attacked. The mob also set fire to the doors of the temple, with a police sub-inspector and some policemen trapped inside. Two constables were burnt to death.

The Press note said the police then opened fire in self defence, as a result of which seven person were killed. The injured, including a sub-inspector have been hospitalized.

# Arabs Impressed

Bombay, June 11 (UNI): Muslims from Arab countries who had come to Bombay to attend the inauguration of the "Raudat Tahera" (musoleum in memory of the late Bohra Community Chief Dr. Syedna Taher Saifuddin Saheb) have expressed satisfaction that Muslims in India enjoyed the same rights and privileges as other Indians.

Expressing their sentiment to the External Affairs Minister, Y.B. Chavan, who visited the mausoleum, Sheikh Ghalib Ali Mohsin Al-Maliqabi, leader of the Hacas tribes of the Yemem Arab Republic, said that he was overjoyed to see that the Muslims in India were enjoying a gracious position and could live freely. He also thanked Mr. Chavan for India's support to the cause of the Arab countries.

# Maths meet in Delhi

New Delhi, June 17 (UNI): Prominent mathematicians from different countries will meet at Delhi University in December to discuss how the subject can be made more comprehensive and meaningful to students right from the primary to undergraduate level.

The "Regional Conference on Development of Integrated Curriculum in Mathematics for Developing Countries in Asia" has been sponsored, among others, by the International Mathematical Union, the International Commission of Mathematical Instruction, UNESCO, the University Grants Commission, the National Council of Educational Research and Training and the Indian National Science Academy.

The Convenor of the twelve-member committee responsible for organizing the Conference, Prof. P. L. Bhatnagar, told UNI the conditions in India and those in the United States, for instance, from where modern mathematics had been lifted, were quite different. The experts would try to evolve ways of incorporating the trends of modern mathematical thinking in the teaching curriculum, Prof. Bhatnagar said.

The distinguished physicist-mathematician, Prof. James Lighthill of Cambridge University, would attend the Conference.

Among countries which would take part were Pakistan, Iran, Nepal, Thailand, Laos, Afghanistan, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, Indonesia and Bangladesh.

# Vehicles and People

Calcutta, June 13 (UNI): There are 371 motor vehicles for every 100,000 population in the country while the length of surfaced road for them was 86 kilometres till 1972, according to the Economic Review for 1974-75 presented recently in the West Bengal Assembly.

The Review said the country had 120 kilometres unsurfaced road for every 100,000 population and 14.8 square kilometre surfaced road for every 100 square kilometre area.

Gujarat topped the list by having 641 motor vehicles for its every 100,000 population followed by Mysore (474), Nagaland (450) and Kerala (440). West Bengal occupied the fifth position having 430 motor vehicles for its every 100,00 population. Rajasthan ranked sixth with 365, the Review said.

Accroding to the Reveiw, the industrially developed Maharashtra ranked last having only 65 motor vehicles for its every 100,000 population and was preceded by Himachal Pradesh, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Orissa with 139, 143, 160 and 169 respectively.

Kerala tops the list with 200 kilometres of surfaced road for every 100,000 population followed by Mysore and Nagaland with 187 and 186 kilometres respectively for equal number of people.

Madhya Pradesh was having only 30 kilometre surfaced road and 85 kilometre unsurfaced road, the lowest among all states, for its every 100,000 population. While West Bengal had 45 kilometre surfaced and 75 kilometre unsurfaced roads, Uttar Pradesh had only 41 kilometre surfaced road for the same number of population, the Review added.

# New Energy Sources

New Delhi, June 13 (UNI): The Department of Science and Technology has sponsored a number of projects to tap unconventional sources of energy in its bid to reduce dependence on costly petroleum.

The projects, initially recommended by the National Committee on Science and Technology (NCST), cover fields like solar energy, wind and tidal power, and geothermal and chemicals energy.

The Department has already allocated Rs. 1.6 million ($213,300) for developing projects relating to solar energy.

A number of additional projects for tapping solar energy are under formulation.

# Indians honoured Overseas

New Delhi, (UNI): India has been unanimously nominated as Chairman of South Asia Regional Travel Commission of World Tourism Organization (WTO) with an ex officio seat on the Executive Council.

The South Asia Regional Travel Commission (SARTC) consists of Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Mongolia and India.

India has also been appointed member of the committee on Rules of Procedures.

Dr. C. Radhakrishna Rao, Secretary and Director, Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, has been elected a foreign honorary member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, in recognition of his work in the field of statistics.

Dr. Rao, 54, is a member of the Royal Society of Statistics.

Author and co-author of nine books and more than 150 research papers, Dr. Rao has done research in the characterisation of distributions in probability theory and inversion of singular matrices in matrix algebra. His name is associated with several theorems and concepts.

Jai Rattan Bhalla, a former President of the Commonwealth Association of Architects and the Indian Institute of Architects, has been elected President of the International Union of Architects for 1975-78.

# True Love

Imphal, June 11 (UNI): A cut out finger was the wedding gift received by a bride here recently.

"This is a symbol of my true love," said her frustrated lover, presenting his finger to the girl at her marriage to another young man.


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To introduce the Canadian India Times to new readers, we are announcing a special introductory offer for new subscribers during the month of July 1975.

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## MRS. GANDHI IN HOT WATERS

Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's conviction on charges of election malpractices has created a sizable storm in the Indian political scence. And news media all over the world found something worth reporting from India!

On the basis of this conviction enemies of Mrs.Gandhi claim that she is corrupt and should be immediately replaced. True, the judge found Mrs.Gandhi guilty of some of the charges. But what are those charges? They are:Government officials writing her speeches and creating the necessary facilities to assure her saftey. More serious charges of bribing the voters etc. have been rejected by the judge. Does this mean Mrs.Gandhi is corrupt? if one looks at the Indian political and economic scenes, one could easily find corruption of much bigger magnitude going on unpunished or even being condoned.

Of course opposition parties and their politicians are indeed playing politics. They see Mrs.Gandhi as the greatest stumbling bloc to their aspirations for power. Therefore, it is not surprising that they are vigorously protesting Mrs.Gandhi's firm determination to continue in power at least until the question is finally decided by the Supreme Court.

This incident has brought out one admirable aspect of the Indian political system. Democracy is alive and well in India, much more than in many other countries which claim to have democracies. Indian judiciary is, as it should be, free from political influences. That emerges very clearly as one of the positive aspects of this episode.

Looking at the reaction of the Western news mdedia, it is quite apparent that many here are maliciously jubilant over the verdict of the judge. One could expect many in North America will use as yet another reason to put down India and Indians.

These developments will become an inevitable conversation piece in places where Indo-Canadians and Indo-Americans meet others. The remark will often be heard "I hear your Prime Minister is convicted of election malpractices." A good answer in the Canadian context would be: "Is he? Probably he should be."

## Remarkable developments in Foreign Trade

New Delhi, June 11 (UNI): India's foreign trade relations during 1974-75 showed "remarkable development," according to the annual report of the Ministry of Commerce.

Apart from lifting of the embargo on mutual trade between India and Pakistan early in December last, India and the United States set up a Joint Commission and three Sub-Commissions, including one to take care of economic and commerical matters.

During the year under review, greater stress was laid on developing India's trade and economic relations with other countries through negotiations, exchange of trade delegations and trade agreements. India also participated in international trade fairs and exhibitions and sponsored sales-cum-study teams and joint collaborations in industrial fields.

Among the new significant developments, the report mentions the Commercial-Cooperation Agreement between India and the European Economic Community, the setting up of a joint commission between India and the German Democratic Republic and the signing of the trade agreements with Tanzania and Senegal.

The Ministry did considerable "spade work" during the year in regard to promotion of merchandise through departmental store which is fast developing western countries as an aggressive instrument of export promotion.

# LETTERS

## Movement for People's Democracy

After twenty-seven years of disillusionment, India and Indians have entered a period of self-criticism and a new wave of national movement since the freedom struggle. Post-independent India was committed to strengthen the political-independence by achieving economic equality to fulfill the dream of self-reliance and self-rule (SWARAJYA).

But inequalities, poverty, illiteracy, foreign dependence and decrease in the prestige of people in the nation due to continuance of retardation remained synonymous to India.

According to JP, "It has been born because the system of education is rotten and the students don't see a ray of hope. It was born because the people are being crushed under high prices. There is corruption and bribery everywhee. Unemployment goes on rising, both of the educated and the others...There is fire in the heart of the people". (Patna, June 5, 1974).

Earlier, in the conference of the Radical Humanist Association (Bombay, 29 December 1973), he had said "My call is: ONWARD TO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACY.

"The first step towards a people's democracy is to build its foundations, namely Gram-Sabhas in the countryside and neighbourhood and work councils in the cities and towns...the factories, offices, educational institutions, and other work places 'communities of work' may be formed in the shop, office or any other convenient basis for a participative manner of deliberation, decision, and action...They must be made active, functioning bodies".

The core idea of people's democracy as a decentralized system for rule of community, by community, and for the community equality and prosperity as the guiding star was translated into a program charter supported by millions of Indians on 6th March 1975 to the Indian Parliament.

The charter focuses on the vital social and economic problems and their proposed solutions.

The development of the new mood of Indian people, expressing militant determination for equality and prosperity has been also the result of contributions of various movements of peasants, workers and youth of the country in the last 27 years highlighting the need for immediancy of fundamental structural changes in India.

Perhaps JP has been the most successful leader because of his more than 50 years of selfless service to the cause of the nation, to stimulate the unrest and unite various sections of the society in one positive movement.

Most of the political parties and individuals have come forward to support the people's movement for a better India after a phase of reluctance and empathy.

The genesis of the movement can be traced back to the initial erosion of civil liberties, political corruption, rising prices, and alarmingly increasing unemployment in the country since 1971, particularly in states like West Bengal, Gujrat, Bihar and Hariyana.

The students and youth demonstrations forced JP and other nonparty social activists to intervene and channelize the explosive unrest in a nonviolent and constructive maaner; to save the possibilities of spread of self-defeating lawlessness from people as well as the ruling classes and the ruling party.

Indians abroad may or may not have a similar feeling as JP and the movement for People's Democracy toward the problems and solutions to the country's problems of development.

Those who do not feel so optimistic about the events can be suggested to collect more information, if desired, from friends, newspapers, and other sources inside India. Following addresses in USA itself may also prove to be of some use for the same:

Yet the nation is heading towards a certain direction. It will not be wise to look at the present situation with indifference, because the country needs involvement of its every part and person to shape the destiny. For those who do share the views of the movement for people's democracy, forming groups like "Indians for People's-Democracy" can be one way of the several to explore the possible forms of contribution to the cause.

Meetings and discussions are already taking place in various major cities and universities of USA and Canada on the issue, but in a sporadic manner which may not be very fruitful.

A national network of communication and interaction among the Indians (studying or working in North America) to support the movement of "power to the people", will be the ideal situation to channelize our contributions in significant ways, can be suggested as the ideal of this appeal.

Let us do our best to realize the desire of a new India, free of poverty, scarcity, corruption, and inequalities. The country's call is *Onward to People's Democracy.*

**Anand Kumar**
**Chicago**

## Green Paper and Immigration Policy

For the last few months you have been pleading in your newspaper that we as Indians should speak out in the meetings of the Parliamentary Commission and submit briefs. I attended one meeting in Montreal but did not get a chance to speak. I have written and received permision to submit a written brief. However, I do not know if they will be of any use. There is already discrimination against Indians by the Immigration officers in Delhi. I am giving my own experience in brief.

In August 1973 I nominated my younger brother in Montreal and proved here that I was financially capable to support him, his wife and three young sons for minimum of five years. Over and above, I arranged a job for him in advance in the company where I am Manager. The application was for warded to Delhi and after usual formalities my brother and his wife were called to Delhi for an interview. A lady immigration officer interviewed my brother for 4-5 minutes asking mostly negative questions. In five minutes time the interview was over and the immigration officer confirmed that "Since you do not know French you cannot successfully establish yourself in Canada". After 2 weeks in January 1974 he received a letter of refusal.

In May 1974, my wife (on a visit to India) went to Canadian Immigration office in Delhi where an officer informed her to reapply when I become a citizen because my brother had already received enough points.

I became a citizen in July 1974 and I reapplied in August 1974. With the application I sent a job offer and as usual I took full financial responsibility for 5 years. Amazingly this application was also refused and I was verbally informed when I visited Delhi Immigration office in Nov. 1974. This officer was extremely rude, abusive and arrogant in his attitude. He left me in no doubt that racial discrimination in the cause of my application's refusal.

I wrote Delhi two letters but never received a reply. I appealed to the Ministry in Ottawa and after acknowledgement they also replied last month confirming the refusal. Of course, they have used semantic, and verbiage to came[illegible]ge this discrimination. I [illegible]ning them again condemn[illegible]eir deception.

[illegible]ope my misfortune will be a warning to others.

**M. P. Biyani**
**Montreal**

## Incentives to Exporters

Bombay, June 17 (UNI): The Reserve Bank of India announced additional incentives to the exported sector in view of international developments.

The bank, in modification of its directive governing Export Credit Policy announced by the bank Governor has provided some relief in pre-shipment and packing credit for specified medium and heavy engineering goods as well as construction contracts, says a RBI press release.

Under the modified directive, the maximum period for which the stipulated ceiling rate of 11.5 percent per annum should be charged is increased from 90 to 180 days in the case of pre-shipment credit.

Further, the Banks are required not to charge more than two percent over the ceiling rate of 11.5 per cent for a maximum period of 45 days beyond the initial period of 90 days beyond the initial period of 180 days in the case of packing as well as construction contracts, provided such an extension in the period of packing credit was given on account of delays attributable to reasons which are beyond the control of the exporter.

In the case of post-shipment credits given on deferred-payment terms for a period exceeding one year, Banks are required to charge interest at a rate not exceeding eight per cent.

In respect of all other post-shipment credits, interests at a rate not exceeding 11.5 per cent should continue to be changed up to a maximum period of 120 days in respect of exports to western hemisphere and 90 days for others.

While the maximum periods for which the ceilings rates of interest are to be charged on pre-shipment credits are stipulated as above, Banks should consider granting such advances for shorter periods, wherever appropriate, taking into account the requirements of each case and ensure that the concessional credit extended is utilized for export purposes.

## Syria's Appreciation

New Delhi, June 13 (UNI): The Syrian Arab Republic has appreciated all initiatives taken by India for resolving the differences in the Indian sub-continent by peaceful means and by mutual agreement in accordance with the spirit of the Simla Agreement (signed between India and Pakistan in July 1972), according to the joint communique issued at the end of the visit of the External Affairs Minister, Y.B. Chavan, to Syria.

## Maha

By Jampa Sangya

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# Maharashtra: The Deepening Crisis

By Janaps Sangya

A war of attrition is raging over Maharashtra today and this can well appear in any other state in the days to come.

The Rural Employment Gurantee Scheme launched by the State Govt. as a sop to the vast and growing rural proletariat which is idle for a major part of the year and then employed at subsistence wages during the remaining part, has boomeranged on the Govt. This led the rural Govt. employees to demand Dearness Allowance on par with the Central Govt. employees. This demand having been accepted by the Govt., has put an additional outlay of Rs 75 crores over non-productive pages.

What factors have led to this state of affairs one wonders; the answer is that this situation is a natural and inevitable outcome of the social and economic policies pursued by the State Govt. and the Centre over the past thirty years.

Indian socialism for one, has come to mean the institution of bloated bureaucracy. It is far easier to appease the growing discontent of widely-swelling ranks of the urban educated unemployed by absorbing them in the proliferating lower ranks of the bureaucracy than to launch a long term policy of creating productive jobs which entail a great deal of planning, effort, imagination and inventiveness. And who cares to go in for all that hard work when a softer option is ready to hand? Of course to some extent the Govt's choice has been guided by the exigencies of the times.

The growing urbanisation and the expansion of higher education have swelled the ranks of the urban educated unemployed, who have to be absorbed if the Govt. has to ward off all trouble. Hence the expediency of employing clerks in gargantuan secretariats.

Secondly, policies like nationalisation, licensing, growing state intervention in industry and other economic and political measures intended as regulating devices, have, on the contrary, become engines of bureaucratic expansion. So much so that today some states depend upon central loans and subventions even to pay the salaries of their employees.

The Govt. today stands threatened by the Frankanstein-ian monster of bureaucracy it has itself created through its misguided policies of economy and employment. Growing with years in size and organizational ability, the monster's capacity for monetary returns has grown with the feeding. Encouraging individual initiative and self-help, and providing them necessary capital and other wherewithal for launching a range of productive jobs in different types of low investment manufacture and ancilliary industrial activity side by side with expanding non-productive jobs, would have bridled this monster and proved the correct policy in the long run.

But as things stand today, cause and effect are indistinguishable. The strongly entrenched petty bourgeois interest group that the bureaucracy has degenerated into, is itself the victim of inflation it has helped to create. The only way to break this vicious circle of inflation is through productivity, which is the fruit of investment and this involves money that can be raised mainly through taxes. However, the money thus raised is claimed by the bureaucracy which bases its claims on the very inflation that the Govt. wants to fight. So the proverbial chick-and-egg-situation.

What makes this contradiction worse is that the momentum of the deteriorating overall position of the country's economy and the deepening crisis in rural poverty has impelled the Govt. to turn a deaf ear to the demands of that very section of the urban bourgeoisie it has itself created, the consolidation and improvement of the living standards of rich are solely dependent upon this largesse from the Govt.

Although the Maharashtra strike is over it has nevertheless been instramental in highlighting the explosive social tensions. One amongst them is the heightening urban tension manifested in the demands of the city dwellers to impose physical curbs on the entry of beggars and 'out siders' into the cities. Fascist as these demands sound the city dwellers have no other means to protect themselves from the growing squalor and slums in the cities caused by the spill - over from the desperate villages and the consequent break-down of the transport, the welfare services and even public discipline.

All in all the employment guarantee scheme is just a form of buying more time by postponing the day of reckoning. The only way to save the situation is to promote rural prosperity vis-a-vis urban pacification. And rural prosperity is geared to the creation of permanent agricultural assess, the generation of productive jobs and the application of small scale technology involving, in its wake the local leadership, ideas and skills. The writing is very clear on the wall. Everybody knows that the sands of time are running short and the time has come for purposeful, concerted action, if the Govt. is sincere in its concern for the rural poor. But the crucial question is....Will it get going?

# Indira finds J.P. Hard to understand

Bombay, June 14 (UNI): India's Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, finds Jayaprakash Narayan's "changing objectives very difficult to understand" and she has "not even understood what total revolution means in this context".

In an interview with 'Blitz' editor R. K. Karanjia, Mrs. Gandhi said: "They are just two hollow words, total and revolution, without any content. It has been claimed as an excuse that (the father of the nation) Gandhiji did not define swaraj (self-rule), but I think that the two situations are not at all similar. There was a very basic objective in swaraj, which was to get rid of the foreign ruler and there was no ambiguity about it", she added.

Mrs. Gandhi was answering the question if she noticed Mr. Narayan's 'retreat' from the slogan of jan shakti (people's power) and yuv shakti (youth power) to the new raj shakti (state power) and if that was a feeler for opening a dialogue with her.

Mrs. Gandhi said one had absolutely no idea which way the country would go under the "total revolution."

"In some speeches we have heard our foreign policy criticised but nothing else has been put in its place. Most of the world, however, thinks that our foreign policy is a success."

"Most of the world has acknowledged that even the economic programme in curbing inflation has been a success".

Mrs. Gandhi said an important point to note was that whatever little success that could be claimed had been achieved in the face of natural calamities like drought as well as growing dangers to the nation from outside, which made increasing expenditure on defence and security imperative.

"Every time I say something about dangers to the nation there are loud complaints that I am trying to cry wolf".

Answering a question on her and her colleagues recent references to "threat from the seas," Mrs. Gandhi said "Don't you see that if there is a war in the future it will not only be a land war but also a sea war? This was what I meant. This makes even those of our states which do not have direct land frontiers with any other country also vulnerable".

# India, Egypt agree to use N-Power for peace

New Delhi, June 15 (UNI): Egypt and India has agreed that nuclear technology for peaceful uses "must not be confined to a small number of countries" and said they wanted to expand their relations in various fields, including technology into new spheres.

This was stated in a joint communique issued at the end of a four-day visit to Egypt of the External Affairs Minister, Y.B. Chavan, and his talks with his Egyptian counterpart, Ismail Fahmy, according to the West German news agency DPA.

The statement emphasised the importance of using nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and hoped for an "adequate apparatus" for consolidating and expanding cooperation between Egypt and India.

The American agency AP adds: The two countries said Israel's "intrasigence is to be blamed for the continued seriousness" of the West Asia conflict.

They called on the international community to "practise all means of pressures to guarantee Israel's commitment to United Nations resolutions concerning West Asia and the Palestinian people's rights".

The communique said that non-aligned countries "which always support the Arab cause should coordinate their efforts with those of the Arab states to guarantee the success of the Geneva peace conference."

The communique condemned South Africa's racial policies and welcomed the liquidation of the Portuguese bases in Africa.

Meanwhile, India and Egypt will start talks soon on nuclear cooperation, Mr. Chavan said.

Mr. Chavan said at a news conference that an Egyptian delegation would visit India soon to discuss an agreement for an arms plant.

## BOOK REVIEW

# Immigration and Multiculturalism

By Howard Palmer COPP CLARK PUBLISHING* TORONTO* 1975

Here is a book that deals with a topic of central importance today in a manner certain to stimulate discussion.

Part of a Series that focuses on the key issues that have shaped Canadian history, Immigration and the Rise of Multiculturalism, by Howard Palmer, explores the impact of immigration on Canada's social, economic, political and religous life since Confederation. By combining open-ended editorial comment with relevant excerpts from newspapers, pamphlets, essays, magazines, government regulations and documents, both past and present, this new book offers a wide and varied range of data and opinions to involve the reader directly in the process of historical interpretation.

By George Bonavia

# Indian Doctors sore at U.K. Decision

New Delhi: The decision by the General Medical Council of Britain not to grant full registration to Indian medical graduates to practice in the U.K. recently was received with "surprise" by the Medical Council of India.

The Council is the Indian counterpart of the General Medical Council which is responsible to set standards of training and examination in the medical colleges in India. The U.K. decision breaks an age-old reciprocity in the matter of recognition of medical diplomas in both the countries. Indian medical qualifications were first recognized in Britain in 1892.

Reacting sharply to the report the Indian Council said: "It is needless to say that when the Medical Council of India is exerting all its authority to see that the standard of medical education in our universities and colleges are maintained at the highest level, the question of the General Medical Council finding it virtually impossible to satisfy itself on the standards cannot possibly arise."

The Medical Council of India has categorically rejected a suggestion from the General Medical Council of the UK for their own independent assessment but have instead suggested continuous discussions with them on problems of mutual interest and concern to share experience in all matters relating to promotion of higher standards in medical education".

The Council said that the action of the General Medical Council is in violation of the scheme of reciprocity with it. Rejecting the argument that the decision was taken because of the difficulty in "monitoring the educational standards of the growing number of medical colleges in India the Council said: "The Medical Council of India has laid down standards of training and examination and the facilities that have to be provided at the various medical colleges and it sees to it that these are maintained through repeated inspections.

"The language of instruction in the medical colleges at all stages of the curriculum is English and as such, there should be no question of any linguistic test in the U.K.

"As regards the competence of the medical graduates, it would not be out of place to mention that the National Health Services of the UK is being run to a large extent by medical graduates from our universities".

There are about 10,000 Indian doctors working in the UK at present, of whom 7,000 work in hospitals. During 1973 about 700 Indian doctors joined the National Health Service, and the British intake of Indian medical graduates was more than 50 per cent of the output of British medical schools.

It is estimated that about 10,000 Indian doctors are in the waiting list for immigration to Britain.

No session of the Indian Parliament ends without a discussion on the brain drain of docotrs, engineers and scientists. Some of the senior members of the medical profession, though sore at the attempt of the General Medical Council to belittle the standard of Indian medical education, felt that the action of the UK Council would help check the exodus of Indian doctors to that country. India needs the services of every doctor the country trains at a very exhorbitant expense of the state exchequer.

**The President, Mr. Fakhuruddin Ali Ahmed and his wife, Mrs. Abida Ahmed, looking at the 'Nans' made at the Modern Bakeries India Ltd., in New Delhi. 'Nan' is an Indian substitute for 'bread'. The President who inaugurated the plant earlier said that 'bread' was of foreign origin and appreciated the idea for an Indian substitute.**

# Green Paper and Third World Immigrants

By Prf. G. S. Paul

**[The following are excerpts from a paper by Prof. Paul, Dept. of Sociology of University of Alberta, Edmonton)**

The recently published Green Paper on Canadian immigration and population policy gives Canadians — both white and coloured — a venue for constructive discussion to enable them to make recommendations to the government in the formulation of an immigration policy. Several aspects of population and immigration policy need to be studied. The following discussion examines the implications of various alternatives proposed by the government. One should be mindful of the fact that the Green Paper "... neither make(s) recommendations nor announces courses of action... . It proposes broad options for discussion. Given this nature of the Green Paper, it becomes all the more important to analyze the options presented so that a serious debate can be generated for influencing future immigration policy.

Before discussing the Green Paper, it may be appropriate to point out that this is the first time that the Canadian government has attempted to do a detailed analysis of population and immigration issues. The accompanying studies are expected to be useful in giving depth analysis of the issues involved. The longitudinal study **Three Years in Canada** is one of the most useful documents which provides researchers with a background to formulate more systematic hypotheses for future research.

It must also be emphasized that the Green Paper (even in the shortest summary form) is certainly not the kind of document which can generate the so-called "grass root" public debate as proposed by the government. Further more, the Green Paper appears at a time when economic conditions in the Western World are quite unsettled. With a high level of unemployment and inflation in most parts of Canada, a new immigrant becomes the target of public criticism, even when long standing and well formulated immigration policies exist. A proposal for a new immigration act during an economic down swing gives the impression that new immigrants are not wanted and that more recent immigrants should never have been allowed to enter Canada.

Because of the technical nature of the Green Paper and the present economic enviornment of the country, it is unrealistic to expect a rational debate on the issues. As a consequence, emotional outbursts by community leaders seem likely to plague most discussions of this issue, instead of fulfilling the govt's intention to generate debate and discussion. The Green Paper may have contributed to the recent incidents of overt racism in Vancouver and Toronto.

The resident Canadians fear job loss and a decline in the standard of living. The new immigrants feel that new policies are brought about to stop their numbers from increasing any further. These two stances do not allow an atmosphere for genuine debate and discussion.

It has often been suggested that the new immigrant absorption capacity of resident Canadians is limited. As a result, it is argued, the size of new immigrant population should be substantially reduced on social adjustment grounds. The foreign-born population of Canada has remained constant (at approximately 15 percent) for the last four decades.

It can be safely argued, without going much deeper into the subject, that the concern over the annual size of new immigrants is not one of the major issues which need national debate. It should be handled mainly by experts, keeping in mind projections for manpower needs and other compassionate grounds which are discussed later. Even Richard Tate, Chairman of the Green Paper Project Group, said at a recent panel discussion in Toronto: "Immigration (size) is not a problem. That's my personal opinion". (Contast, Feb. 14, 1975).

**COMPOSITION OF CANADIAN POPULATION**

The principal issue that Canada's Green Paper on immigration seeks to resolve is the composition of Canadian immigration, its actual size being peripheral. The paper suggests that:

"The rapid increase during the past few years in the number of sources of significant immigrant movements of their country — with those from certain Asian and Caribbean nations now larger than some tradional European flows— has coincided with the latest and most dynamic phase of post-war urban expansion in Canada. In the circumstances it would be astonishing if there was no concern about the capacity of our society to adjust to a pace of population change that entails after all, as regards international immigration, novel and distinctive features". (Volume 1:12).

Further it is stated that: "What is perhaps more surprising, when our experience is set against that elsewhere, is the resilience Canadian society has demonstrated in accommodating so many foreign migrants during this period with so little social stress. In this respect, Canada's performance has been remarkable".

In the above statements the Green Paper chooses to credit Canadians with "resilience" and lack of "social stress". Despite the carefully worded comments concerning the changing composition of Canadian society the depth of official concern over potential racial problems is quite clear. The Green Paper discusses racist immigration hisotry in its second volume. It may be severely criticized, however, for not bringing out the problems of population composition. There is no doubt that throughout Canadian immigration history the population composition has been foremost in the minds of immigration policy makers.

Even though the White Paper on immigration (1966) was never presented as a bill, the resultant regulations of 1967 eliminated the racial or nationality bias of new immigrants and developed the present point system which, somewhat modified, is still in effect. As explained earlier, the rapid increase of third world communities was due to expanding economic activity during the 1960's in Canada and through several loopholes used by all immigrants (including third world communities). Old anti-colour attitudes and institutions still persist, and surface whenever economic conditions are unfavourable or when third world immigrants become "too pushy" and try to compete with the rest of society.

The question raised by the Green Paper concerning the population composition is revelant, but incomplete. It is true that, until recently, Canadians did show little "social stress". However, we really do not know the basic reason for the relative "resilience" which in more recent months has begun to crack with rock throwing activities.

The Green Paper ignores the "resilience" and contributions made by the third world communities both historically and during the recent years. It also does not point out that the "resilience" often turns into "social stress" when new immigrants begin to compete for even more desirable jobs that may have hitherto been relatively secure for resident white Canadians.

**THIRD WORLD IMMIGRANTS: STRESSES AND STRAINS**

So far, the major focus of discussion has been to show that real debate should centre around the question of population composition, rather than on the number of new immigrants. Other questions, including immigration size, refugee inflow, brain drain etc. are also important. The latter can be looked at more rationally while the former engenders emotionalism and racism.

Earlier it was argued that the Green paper tends to view third world immigrants to Canada as an immigration policy problem. The contribution of these communities to Canada life is almost completely ignored. In the following pages an attempt is made to discuss some of the contributions made by third world communities.

**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ASIAN AND AFRICAN IMMIGRANTS**

While the question of "draining brains" from developing countries raises both genuine and pretentious concerns, there is no doubt that Asians and Africans have contributed more than their share of professional immigrants to Canada.

As compared with the United Kingdom and France, which exported 29.4 percent professionals among their total migrants to Canada between 1965-67 and 37.9 between 1968-72, Asian professionals emigrated at the rate of 51.3 and 44.5 percent respectively. Similarly, there were 40 percent professionals among African migrants during 1965-67 and 49.0 percent in 1968-72.

A large proportion of third world and other foreign professionals continue to flow to the more remote parts of Canada where resident Canadians, generally speaking, do not prefer to go. It would be interesting to examine the proportion of third world and other immigrant professionals working away from Metropolitan areas of Canada. To give one example: a study of 71 teachers from India in Alberta, indicates that in 1966 "... a large majority (70.4) percent of the respondents in the present study, were teaching in either relatively recently settled regions in the northern areas of the province which form the pioneer fringe, or in communities isolated in nature and at a relatively long distance from important population centres". Similarly, a large number of foreign medical practitioners, nurses, industrial labourers and farm hands fill the vacuum left by resident Canadians, both in remote parts of Canada and in metropolitan centres.

The Green Paper reports a three year longitudinal study in which the immigrant Canadians perceive in themselves a sense of belongingness to their chosen land. There is a considerable variation among ethnic groups in their commitment to Canada. It is interesting to note that the Chinese and Indians seems to feel most at home in Canada, second only to the British and American immigrants.

In an earlier study on the "Level of Satisfaction with Life in Canada", Richmond compares U.K. and Non-U.K. immigrants, to discover that "There was slightly greater dissatisfaction among the non-British immigrants, but the difference was not statistically significant". He goes on to say that "There was a significant difference between the proportion of British immigrants indicating a lesser degree of satisfaction in that only 30 per cent were very satisfied compared with 42 percent of the others".

From the above it may be concluded that ethnic background or country of origin cannot be considered a determinant of whether a third world immigrant would be more or less suitable for the Canadian cultural mosaic than, for example, a West European.

A popular question often raised is why — if large numbers of third world immigrants felt quite at home in Canada, do "they (new immigrants) not become Canadians", in terms of language, dress, food habits and in other cultural traits. There is no simple answer to this question. New immigrants - especially from third world countries - will never become submerged in the majority culture because the term implies White - Anglo-Saxon "Protestants, which they are not. Also, they cannot be asked to become Anglo-Saxons becuase new Canadian multiculutral legislation intends to encourage maintenance of cultural heritage.

Setting aside the question of multiculturalism, which is important but entails much complicated discussion, it is true that new waves of immigrants do bring new stresses and strains in economic and socio-cultural spheres. These stresses and strains are internal to the community itself, as well as being brought about by contacts with a substantially different socio-cultural environment.

Rencently there has been considerable mass media reporting about some of the internal conflicts of third world immigrants, especially among the East Indian community. There are both internal and external reasons for such conflicts. Some cultural differences, along with economic and educational factors, may constitute the internal reasons. It is, for example, a common cultural trait among the Sikhs (a religious sect) from India that important socio-cultural decision of the community are frequently decided upon on the basis of consensus, rather than the more prevelent method of voting. As a consequence, internal conflicts and rifts are frequently caused, not by factions which have lost, but rather becuase consensus has not been reached.

In addition to the internal community problems faced by new immigrants, (which exist among older immigrants as well) there are external problems of hostile residents who fear loss of jobs and declining standards of living. It has been pointed out by the one of the studies commissioned by the Department of Manpower and Immigration that "Several authors have pointed out that 'racial troubles', prejudice and discrimination started to manifest themselves once the economic expansion that brought the immigrants to the country slowed down, stopped or reversed itself" Fears of job loss, of competition in other sectors of the economy such as housing, and irresponsible remarks of political leaders and mass media have reinforced racial hysteria.

Internal and external racial conflicts are often sensationalized by the media labelling specific racial groups with problems. Certain more serious crimes, however, may go unnoticed because of their lack of "newsworthiness".

**SOME GENERAL SUGGESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION**

Within the context of the arguments made thus far, we have to make some specific proposals in response to the four policy alternatives suggested by the Green Paper.

First of all, let us discuss the third and fourth proposals which are quite substantially different from the existing immigrant selection procedures. There is a bias in these proposals towards rigidly predetermining the number of immigrants that can be allowed into Canada annually. The third and fourth alternatives are as follows:

Alternative three: Develop and announce explicit targets for the number of visas to be issued annually - on a global basis, regionally and possibly post-by-post.

Alternative four: Establish annually a global ceiling for the total immigration movement, specifying the priorities to be observed in the issuance of visas to different categories of immigrants within that ceiling.

It is argued in the description of the third alternative that it would be a "major innovation in Canadian policy. It would imply the establishment of quotas..." We do not need to go too far to remind ourselves that the Canadian immigration policy until recently was based on a quota system for some less preferted countries (mostly coloured) with non-quota (open immigration policy) for other countries. Any quota system would bring back bitter memories of racial discrimination. The Green Paper itself admits that:

The hurdles to be surmounted in establishing such a system, however, would be formidable. They concern chiefly the complex problem that would immediately be presented when it came to choosing the formula that should be employed in fixing in advance the figures for the numbers of visas to be issued in a given time period by posts abroad (Volume 1, 44-45).

The fourth alternative seems to be a more refined procedure for implementing a quotas system. It involves extensive preplanning as to national manpower priorities, and a scrutiny of applications from various immigration offices abroad before assigning post-by-post visa allocations. Theoretically, the plan is better than the existing methods and emphasizes to a greater degree the national manpower interest of Canada. The practical implementation of this method, however, may prove to be extremely inflexible and cumbersome. Manpower needs are often difficult to establish, especially when regional needs are to be satisfied and reconciled. Unexpected shifts in industrial manpowet needs may demand immediate need for labour and often result in inviting temporary "guest labour". Also, the complications involved in implementing the quota system makes this alternative undesirable. The policy makers are reminded that the government explicitly states that "... there can be no arbitrary tampering with the three fundamental principles that underline the system:

1. Non discrimination on the basis of race, colour and country of origin and universally applied selection criteria;
2. Humanitarian concerns, which includes provisions for dealing compassionately with refugees and fostering family reunification; and
3. Meeting the needs of Canada's labour market".

Rightly relating manpower needs to immigration would have the opposite effect to the principles described above.

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# Green Paper and Third World Immigrants

(Cont'd from Page 6)

Following are some examples of how a quota system and rigid manpower oriented policies administratively violate these above specified principles:

1. Most job openings have to be filled as soon as possible. Emphasizing that potential immigrants must acquire a job before becoming eligible for extra points would put geographically and culturally distant lands in a disadvantaged position. It is, for example, easier for an American to come across the border for a job interview ad then return home to apply for a visa.

2. Most Canadian employers would be familiar with the qualifications and training of American and some European applicants. Applicants from the so-called non-traditional countries would often be rejected, simply because of unfamiliarity with their degrees and/or training.

3. Rigidity in pre-arranging jobs would also create problems in occupational, and consequently in social placement. Employers can be expected to hire white citizens of other countries for supervisory and/or more senior level positions. Third world immigrants would be hired for more menial and lower socio-economic level position; this could have serious consequences for the future social structure of Canadian society.

4. Alternatives three and four would close doors for many nominated relatives who may otherwise qualify for visas and get an opportunity for improving their qualifications to meet the need of the Canadian economy.

Because of these and other reasons, alternatives three and four should be rejected.

To come back to Alternatives one and two, namely:

"Alternative one: Retain the present responsive system of resource allocation abroad. This system, as we have seen, does not rest on decisions that fix in advance the numbers of visas Canadian immigration centres, collectively or individually, should issue over a given time-span".

"Alternative two: Gear the program even more intensively than is the case at present to meet its economic and labour market objectives".

There are certainly problems in the alternatives one and two. It is suggested by the Green Paper that nominated immigrants have had greater problems in acquiring jobs than have independent immigrants. This, at least in part, was to be expected. An independent immigrant would usually come to an already acquired position which would be more suited to his educational and occupational needs than would be the case with a nominated relative.

It is difficult to argue against allowing more independent immigrants; strictly on the basis of their economic adjustment to Canada. However, it has been generally agreed that family unification must remain one of the major criteria for immigration.

To deal with the problem of racial sensitivity among Canadian institutions and individuals, and to help in the process of new immigrant adjustment, a much more aggressive department of "immigrant settlement services" is needed. The recent shift of "citizenship services" from the Secretary of State to the Department of Manpower and Immigration has not improved their image. The frustrations that an average immigrant goes through before receiving his visa is discouraging enough for him to be reluctant to return to the immigration department. A much more aggressive citizenship-settlement services program with expanded support from the voluntary sectors of Canadian society, as well as a realistic program for balancing of manpower and human needs of resident Canadians, must go into any new immigration policy for Canada.

As a general proposal, the new immigration act should primarily formulate a policy which provides equal opportunities for immigration to Canada from all parts of the world. Family unification and other compassionate grounds should remain among the top priorities of the new act. While manpower needs should be one of the general bases of the act, the manpower needs of Canada should not be associated with countries of origin. Administratively, various immigration offices should be encouraged to select diversified manpower from each source country. Although an annual ceiling on new immigrants may be proposed, utilizing both historical experiences and future economic predictions, the ceiling should remain flexible enough to meet unexpected economic and humanitarian needs. The issuance of immigrant visas should not be based on set quotas for different racial or geographical regions, both because of racial biases and impracticality. Finally, the new immigration policy should be directly linked to provisions for "settlement services". The settlement programs should be designed to meet the occupational background and racial composition of new immigrants. The settlement programs should also educate citizens on the changing composition of Canadians and establish lines of communication between the different ethnic and cultural groups.

# Oldest Profession and Young People

Poona, June 14 (UNI): Students even below 15 years of age have been found to be frequent visitors to brothels here, according to a survey conducted by the Poona Municipal Corporation.

Uncontrollable sexual urge and curiosity has been cited as the main reasons which drive students, both from schools and colleges, to houses of ill-fame, the survey said.

About 255 male students, their ages ranging from 15 to 25 years, who attended the Corporation V.D. Clinic during August 1971 to December 1973 were selected for the study.

While only four percent were below 15, the majority of them (fifty-four percent) were in the age group of 16 to 20 years.

Uncontrollable sexual urge had driven 35 percent of the students while curiosity was the reason in about 32 percent of the cases. Pornographic literature and films were mentioned by about six percent of the students.

Releasing the findings of the survey to newsmen here, the Corporation Chief Medical Officer, Dr. P.M. Dongre, said the number of students attending the Corp. Clinic represented only a small fraction of the total number of V.D. cases among the city students. However, data collected under the survey was enlightening and would serve to some extent to find a solution to this social problem, he added.

A questionnaire relating to age, educational status, the female partner in the sexual act — whether a professional prostitute or otherwise — the place of the sexual act, the payment made to the female partner, her age, the reasons for the seeking sexual intercourse and knowledge regarding V.D. was given to the students and their replies were obtained with the help of female social workers.

Sixty percent of the students visited brothels and the rest had intercourse with girls and women not regarded as professionals.

Those who had visited brothels were asked to state whether they had gone there alone or in company of friends. Twenty-four percent of them did not reply to the question, while sixty percent of the remaining replied that they had gone with friends and forty per cent were bold enough to go alone.

## Lure of Mountains

New Delhi, June 14 (UNI): An All India Women's expedition, sponsored by the Delhi Mountaineering Association, climbed the 6070 meter Mount Makerbeh in the Manali region on May 31, according to a message received here.

The climbers are Bharti Banerjee of Delhi and Thirty Birdi from Bombay.


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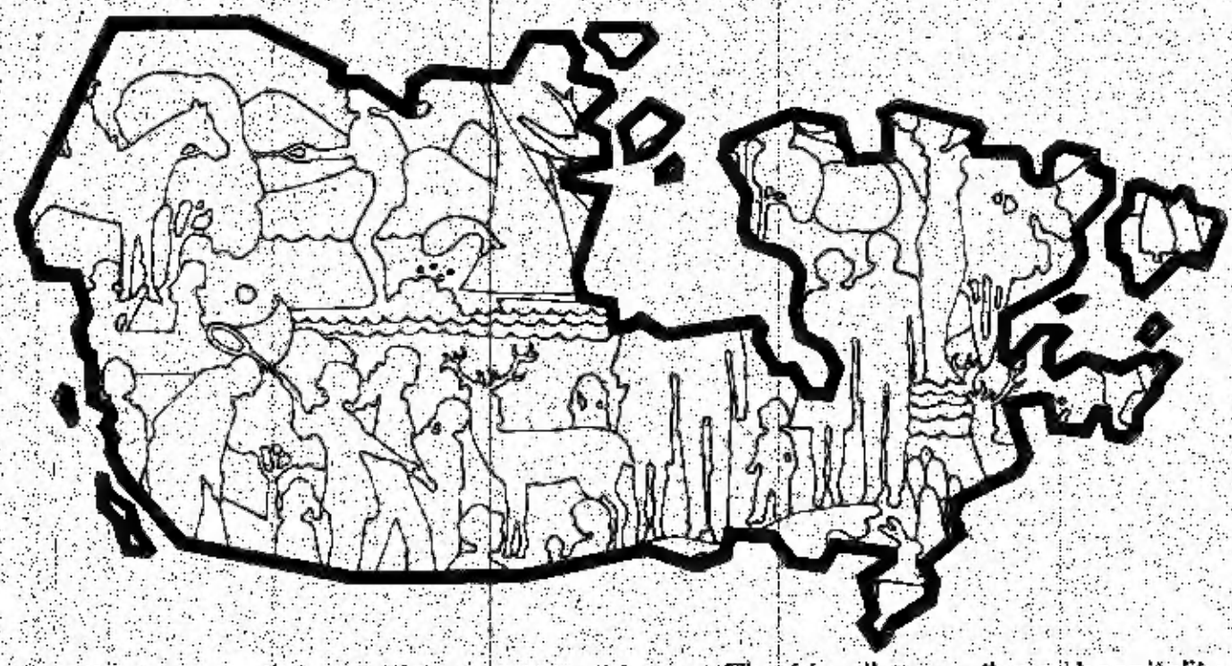

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Canada

Canadian Government Office of Tourism

Office de tourisme du Canada

# Sheikh to strive for two party merger

Srinagar, June 15 (UNI): The Chief Minister, Sheikh Abdullah has expressed his resolve to strive patiently to bring together the Congress and the Plebiscite Front under one flag, despite their cool reaction to his proposal for merger in resurrected National Conference.

"The initial reaction of the two parties has been on expected lines", he told UNI in an interview. "The debate has not concluded. I have not received their final word".

He noted that neither party was prepared to lose its separate identity. He wanted them to come together as their continuance as separate entities might lead to confrontation. If both went back to the parent organization, the national Conference, neither would lose face.

## Imports rise faster

New Delhi, June 14 (UNI): India's trade deficit for the first eleven months of 1974-75 has touched Rs. 8680 million ($1157.3 million) with imports rising much faster than exports.

While India's exports touched Rs. 29180 million ($3890.67 million) during this period, its imports registered Rs 37860 million ($5048 million.)

Though exports had registered a 36.2 percent increase during the eleven months, imports shot up by 47 percent.

Exports during the corresponding eleven months of 1973-74 was Rs 21430 million ($2857.3 million) and imports Rs 25810 million ($3388 million).

The trade deficit for the same period last year was only Rs 3990 million ($452 million) — less than half of that of the current year.

Up to the first eleven months of 1974-75, textile exports amounted to Rs 2240 million ($365.3 million). India exported Rs. 2350 million ($313.3 million) worth of textiles in 1973-74.

## Better Textiles and Radiation

New Delhi, June 14 (UNI): Terylene and nylon cloth could be made as comfortable for wear in sumer as cotton cloth, according to a radiation process developed by the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Trombay, near Bombay.

Nylon and terylene uncomfortable to wear because these, unlike cotton, absorb very little moisture from the atmosphere.

Experiements conducted at the Chemistry Division of the BARC have shown that reactive molecules like acrylic acid, acrylamide and acrylonitrile can be easily grafted to the terylene and nylon cloth by using radiation, to help the fabric absorb moisture from atmosphere, almost like cotton.

The grafted nylon and terylene cloth can also be easily dyed by reactive dyes, which are cheaper and better.

## Rain Project Ill-Conceived

Poona, June 11 (UNI). The Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology Director, Dr. K. R. Saha, has joined issue with former Director-General of Observatories, Dr. P.J. Koteswaram, who recently supported the Tamil Nadu Govt's plan to seek a Canadian firm's service to stimulate artificial rains in its drought-hit regions.

Dr. Saha said the dynamic cloud seeding technique, as advocated by Dr. Koteswaram, had not proved successful as during drought, coulds seldom go up to the required height of 24,000 feet. The clouds in Tamil Nadu, particularly, were mostly of the subsidence type which rarely climbed to a height above the freezing level.

He was commenting on a press report quoting Dr. Koteswaram's assertions in favour of trying the Canadian Industrial Development Corp. for stimulating artificial rains in water-starved Madras and the Nilgiris.

The project is estimated to cost Rs 10 million ($1.33 million) including Rs 800,000 ($106,667) in foreign exchange.

## JP's Manifesto for Bihar

New Delhi, June 10 (UNI): Jayaprakash Narayan has said that the objectives of the "People's Movement" launched by him could only be fulfilment of the people's desires and needs, their freedom from exploitation, poverty and a host of similar injustices.

Answering criticism from "certain elite circles" that unless the objectives of the movement were clearly spelled out, it would gradually lose of his "Everyman's Weekly", said that mass support did not depend upon detailed policies and programmes of political parties, but entirely on other factors.

## Portugal renounces control over Indian Catholic Church

New Delhi, June 15 (UNI): Portugal has agreed to take imediate steps to renounce the rights to present candidates for appointment to ecclesiastical posts in Goa, Daman and Diu, territories on which India's sovereighty was recognised by Portugal through a treaty in December last year, it has been officially announced.

The Foreign Ministers of India and Portugal exchanged letters this week in this regard.

According to official sources, the External Affairs Minister, Y.B. Chavan, informed the Portugal Foreign Minister that certain provisons of the Concordat of 1886 and other relevant agreements between Portugal and the Vatican relating to the right of patronage and other privileges in respect of the Catholic Church in India were an anachronism and that in view of the changed situation represented by the treaty, steps might be taken to remove these anachronisms as quickly as possible. The Portuguese government has agreed to this.

## Calcutta Subway

New Delhi, June 15 (UNI): India and the Soviet Union have agreed to cooperate in the building of the Calcutta Tube Railway Project.

According to letter exchanged between the two countries here the Soviet Union will provide technical assistance and credit for the project for the purchase of equipment for the project.


# Senior citizens are among our most important resources.

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Senior citizens prove over and over again that their lives can be both creative and productive.

Senior Citizens Week focuses attention on their contributions and needs — promoting and publicizing services provided by the Ontario Government to senior citizens, and encouraging development of recreational and social services in communities across Ontario.

For instance, lots of seniors are volunteering to help other senior citizens — driving them to appointments, helping them to fill out income tax returns, teaching them, sharing experiences with them.

Did you know that there are many senior citizens' physical fitness programs that you can join (including Senior Citizens' Olympics organized in some Ontario communities)?

Did you know that seniors themselves have developed many clubs and centres for their own special interests, including just about everything from gardening to world travel?

With 1000 senior citizens' clubs here in Ontario, as well as 90 senior citizens' centres, there's bound to be one in your community. What's more, there are many special interest clubs that aren't limited as to age — camera clubs, social clubs, study groups, a whole range of subjects that people who are retired now have time for.

Through special grants and other assistance, older people are finding the opportunity to go back to school and university — to develop new talents and concentrate on new interests.

For specific information about programs and services available to senior citizens, the Ministry of Community and Social Services has just published RESOURCES FOR SENIOR CITIZENS. For a copy, contact your local Ministry of Community and Social Services office or write:

Senior Citizens' Bureau
Ministry of Community and Social Services
Hepburn Block, 4th Floor
Queen's Park, Toronto
M7A 1S2

**Ministry of Community and Social Services**
**Rene Brunelle, Minister**

Government of Ontario
William Davis, Premier


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FILMS

# Bhutan and Mithila

**Produced by Gisela Bonn**
**MITHILA**
**Produced by Georges Luneau**

Bonn is well-known for her works informing her fellow Germans about the countries of the subcontinent. In her film she concentrates on the main features of Bhutanese life and history, on how the land has changed and what problems it faces in view of its having emerged from its historical isolation. The narrative shuttles unusually skillfully between the various topics. In the fairly conventional style of documentary, the conventional facts about the country become clear: the sheer slopes amid which it lies, the pervasiveness of Buddhism (or at least of the monks (one son of every family customarily goes into the monastry), the way the present king's father changed the monarchy from autocratic to constitutional, the wariness with which Bhutan must balance itself between China and India, the Indian presence especially in the administration (both these last two, touchy, topics are mentioned with extreme tact). But it is strange that though Bonn includes briefly excerpts from interviews of young Bhutanese, she has not done the same with the young king — the most important youth.

What is most beautiful is the focussing on the hands, which the Bhutanese seem to use as invariably as the southern Europeans, but with a grace that makes each punctuation of a statement seem part of a dance. What is most poignant about this country trying to leave primitiveness behind is Bonn's statement 'Till recently, lying and stealing were unknown'.

In contrast Luneau does not attempt to pack his documentary with facts. Basically he tries to show links between the Ramayana story and modern Mithila, focussing particulary on the now well known folk art style of the area. (He shows with what steadiness the women of the two villages he studied trace the lines with thread dipped in pigment, undisturbed even by irritating flies). The cleverest part of this work is the swift juxtaposition of shots, between the wedding of a contemporary village girl appropriately named Sita (and every Indian woman is regarded as a Sita, Luneau says), similar wedding scenes in a village Ram Lila (with a stone-faced boy playing Sita), and parallel scenes depicted in the traditional art. If his is also an attempt to recreate the atmosphere prevailing at the time of Rama, he is successful in getting across the seemingly uncomprehended ritual, the monotony that seems like peace to us.

(C.P. in Democratic World)

# Karnataka Hockey Champs

Poona, June 10 (UNI): Karnataka, playing like champions, dethroned holders Bhopal 3-0 in the final of the Tenth Junior National Hockey Championships.

Earlier in the morning, Karnataka laboured to beat Delhi by a solitary goal in the semi-finals, the goal coming via a penalty push.

# Northern Railway lifts Cup

Bombay, June 15 (UNI): World cup custodian Ashok Dewan's superior anticipation in the tie-breaker helped Northern Railway win the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament after ten years.

This is their third victory in the tourney.

Even after 15 minutes of extra time, the teams were tied one-one. Both goals were scored in the second half of the game.

## Bangla refugees in Bombay

Bombay, June 13 (UNI): A large number of refugees from Bangladesh, mostly "Bihari Muslims" have arrived here and have taken to begging.

A senior police official told UNI that policemen in disguise contacted about seven hundred of these refugees who admitted that they had come from Bangladesh. Most of them were "Bihari Muslims".

Some of these destitutes told UNI that they wanted to go to Pakistan but could not do so as the border was sealed on the Pakistani side.

Hyderabad, (UNI): The late Miss Padmaja Naidu, former Governor of West Bengal, has bequeathed by a will her ancesteral home "Golden Threshold" here to the Central University.

The Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister, J. Vengala Rao, disclosed this in the Assembly while moving a codolence resolution on the death of Miss Naidu.

The building presently houses a hotel.

# India rich in minerals

New Delhi, June 14 (UNI): Deposits of an ore rich in tin have been discovered by a team of geologists in Bastar district in Madhya Pradesh.

This was revealed here to UNI by the M.P. Mines and Geology Director, Dr. B. D. Asthana, and Dr. V. Aswath Narayan of Saugar University.

They said preliminary surveys had indicated large scale deposits of cassiterite in the region. Cassiterite contains 68 per cent tin. The deposits could be exploited commercially within a year, they added.

Another occurrence of interest was the presence of lepidolite which can yield lethium hydrite, a source material used in atomic reactors and for nuclear fusion.

Copper deposits in about a kilometre long belt have been located in Dungarpur district of Rajasthan, official sources have said.

The ores contain 1.5 percent copper. It is estimated that the coppper belt covers an underground area of abont 5,60,000 square metres.

Chlorite, soapstone, asbestos magnesite and other minerals are also believed to be located in some percentage in this area. These are being mined by the Rajasthan State Insutrial and Mineral Development Corp.

The Rajasthan Minister of State for Mines and Minerals, Mr. Jujhar Singh, has said "huge deposits" of base metals had been found in Dehri, Basantgarh and Golia Areas of Sirohi district of the state.

As a result of surveys, a total reserve of 47.735 million tonnes of rock phosphate has so far been estimated in Rajasthan.

## Demanded Scooter for Dowry, Got Sheep

Sundarnagar, Himachal Pradesh, June 11 (UNI): He demanded a scooter as dowry but returned with only a sheep.

A bridegroom in Nalag village, about 30 kilometres from here, asked his prospective in-laws to present him with a scooter as dowry just before the marriage ceremony. Hearing this, the coy bride surprised everyone by refusing to go ahead with the ceremony and instead ordered the marriage party to go back.

Not expecting such treatment, the bridegroom's party was taken aback. Father and son then expressed apology for the act, but it was too late. The bride was unmoved.

Villagers then came to the rescue of the hapless groom by solemnising his marriage with another poor girl and gave a sheep as dowry in return.

## Foreign Collaborations Approved

New Delhi, June 16 (UNI): Fifty-three cases of foreign collaboration were approved during Jan.-March this year. Out of these, 45 cases involved technical collaboration and eight were for financial participation also.

The collaborating countries are the United States, Canada, Belgium, West Germany, France, East Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Sweden, Switzerland and Britain.


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MUSIC: LAXMIKANT PYARELAL
DIRECTOR: RAVI TANDON

A Small Preview Of Our Big List Of Movies

1. MUGHAL-E-AZAM
First time in full length, with original songs with original TECHNICOLOR PORTIONS
STARRING: DILIP KUMAR, MADHUBALA, PRITHVIRAJ KAPOOR.

2. HAATH KI SAFAI. Silver Jubilee Hit of 1975 and WINNER OF BEST SUPPORTING ACTOR'S AWARD
STARRING:- RANDHIR KAPOOR & HEMA MALINI

3. SHAITAN: THE MOST OUT-STANDING & HIT MOVIE OF THE YEAR
STARRING: SHARMILA TAGORE, SHATRUGHAN SINHA, PADMA KHANNA, SAPRU, BINDU, JAGDEEP & Many more.
MUSIC: R. D. BURMAN

4. RAFOO CHAKKAR: A SUPER HIT MOVIE OF THE YEAR
STARRING: RISHI KAPOOR (the Boby Boy), NEETU SINGH, RAJINDER NAATH, K. N. SINGH, ASRANI & A HIT PARADE OF VETERANS.
MUSIC: KALYANJI ANANDJI

5. MEHBOOB LI MEHNDI: A MOVIE WITH SUPER STARS, EVERY SONG IS A HIT.
STARRING: RAJESH KHANNA, LEENA CHANDAVARKAR, PRADEEP KUMAR, SUNDER, IFTEKHAR, KARTUS & FARANGI.
MUSIC: LAXMIKANT PYARELAL

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# Birth Rate and Rooms

Calcutta June 14 (UNI): The number of rooms a couple has bears relations to the frequency of child birth, according to a survey.

The survey was conducted by two medical scientists - Dr. S. C. Seal ad Dr. Ranajit Dutta.

It showed that couples with one room had an average of 3.72 children, with two rooms an average of 4.58 children, with three rooms an average of 4.73 and with four rooms an average of 3.97 children.

The survey pointed out that the number of children born increased with the increasing number of rooms upto three and it dropped in the case of couples having four or more rooms whom the scientists had categorised as sophisticated couples.

The survey further pointed out that the joint family system, now on the wane, is a more effective deterrent against population explosion than the single unit family.

It showed that the average number of children per couple living singly was 4.09 and that of couples in joint families was 3.5.

Out of 1009 couples surveyed 914 lived singly.

The survey also said that education among wives played a more effective role in family planning than their spouses.

## OBITUARIES

### Punjab Mata

Hussainiwala, June 14 (UNI): The mortal remains of Punjab Mata (mother) Vidyawati were consigned to flames with full state honours on the banks of the Sutlej here, beside the samadhi of her own son, Shaheed-e-Azam Bhagat Singh.

The funeral pyre was lit by her eldest son Kulbir Singh and the Punjab Chief Minister, Zail Singh.

It was 44 years ago that martyrs Bhagat Singh and his two companions, Sukhdeo and Rajguru, were cremated at this place after they were hanged in the Lahore Central Jail. B. K. Dutt, a close associate of Bhagat Singh was also cremated here in 1965 in accordance with his last wishes.

### Eminent Physicist

Calcutta, June 13 (UNI): Eminent physicist and plant scientist Dhirendra Mohan Bose died of heart failure at his residence here. He was 90.

Dr. Bose, who was a nephew of the famous scientist Sir Jagdish Chandra Bose, was the first Indian to study nuclear collision and disintegration of particles by means of Wilson Cloud Chamber. He was equally acclaimed for his determination of the physical particle "Mu-Mesons" by the Photographic Emulsion Method and known for his contribution to the field of natural science particularly for his studies on the formation of animal and plant life with the aid of physical science.

He is survived by his wife and two sons one of whom, Prof. Sunanda Bose, is head of the Dept. of Botany, Bose Institute.

### Lt. Gen. Bhagat

Calcutta, June 7 (UNI): Lt. Gen. P. S. Bhagat, Chairman of the Damodar Valley Corporation, died May 23 afternoon at the Eastern Command Hospital here after a brief illness. He was 56.

He is survived by his wife, one son and one daughter.

Gen. Bhagat had taken over the reins of the DVC on July 24, 1974 after his army career.

## Investment Opportunities in India

A day-long seminar on "Investment Opportunities in India" will be held on Saturday, July 16, 1975 at College of Pharmacy, University of Illinois Medical Centre, 833 S. Woods Street, Chicago. The seminar is organized by India Development Service, a non-profit organization in North America dedicated to furthering the development of India.

Various ways and aspects of investment opportunities in India such as investment in large industrial houses, overseas accounts in various banks in India and Unit Trust of India, in addition to, the tax implications from the standpoints of the U.S. and Indian governments will be discussed.

The speakers of the seminar will include G. V. Ramakrishna, Minister (Economic), Embassy of India, D. W. Telang, Resident Director, Indian Investment Center and B. R. Gadre, Chief Executive Officer, State Bank of India, New York.

Those interested in the seminar are encouraged to pre-register so that they will have some background material in advance. The last date for pre-registration is July 15, 1975. The pre-registration fee is $7. The registration on the day of seminar is $10.

Please write to S. R. Hiremath, India Development Service, P. O. Box 980, Chicago, Illinois, 60690 or call any of the following: N.K. Athanikar (eve) (312) 733-2044, T.R. Rameshbabu (eve) (312) 733-5614; Mrs. C. Patel (day) (312) 455-5411.

## Abortion popular in Bengal

Calcutta, June 11 (UNI): Medical termination of pregnancy (MTP) which is gaining popularity in West Bengal may replace conventional contraception reducing both pregnancies and births, according to a study conducted by the state Family Welfare Planning Bureau.

The study revealed that a large number of married couples practising conventional contraceptive methods had accepted MTP due to the failure of the former.

Conducted by Dr. Raba Gupta, Assistant Director of Health Services, the study said over 15,000 pregnancies were terminated in the state's hospitals since the introduction of MTP in 1972. Fifty-three per cent of the total MTP cases were accounted for by four hospitals.

### Health Policy Lauded

New Delhi, June 13 (UNI): The new health policy of the Govt. of India reflecting increasing emphasis on rural health delivery systems, on the training of nursing and lower-level health auxiliaries, and on the integration of family planning and general health services — particularly maternal and child health services — has been lauded by the World Bank in its latest "Sector Policy Paper."

# Toronto Star's Racist Report

By Shamim A. Sheikh

It was surprising to see that the Pakistani Canadians were attacked by the Toronto Star in a special report on Saturday, 10 May, 1975 under the cover of a number of interviews. It was a deliberate attempt to insult the Pakistani Community and a strong reaction to this is quite natural and justified. The report is a bad piece of irresponsible journalism and it has the potential of adversely affecting the Pakistani Community in every walk of life. In this regard, certain steps have been taken and I find it my responsibility to let the community about them.

Three committees were organized to tackle the situation. One of the committees was to contact the media and use all the possible channels to counteraffect the Star report. The second committee was for the organization of a public rally. A Central Committee was also established to coordinate the work of the other two committees and deal with the finances.

On May 19, 1975, a rally was organized by the responsible committee at the Nathan Phillips Square. About 300 people including Pakistanis, Indians, and people of other origins participated in the rally. In addition to the Pakistani and Canadian speakers, representatives from Indian, Greek and Iranian communities also gave short talks. The Toronto Star of 20 May 1975 reported the rally news in detail and tried to clarify its own position.

Being a member of the committee dealing with the media, I would give the details of our meetings with different individuals and organizations.

On 12 May 1975 a delegation consisting of M. Tariq Malik (Chairman), Ahmad Qureshi and the writer met George A. Brown, Assistant Director of the Ontario Human Rights Commission and his three colleagues. Our concern was well appreciated by the Commission officials and we were assured their support in our struggle against racism and the cheap journalism. Mr. Brown agreed to write to the Star and urge them to act and try to undo the damage caused by the report to our community.

We also contacted the Globe and Mail many times and received very favourable response from them. I take this opportunity to thank Mr. Birton and Mr. A. Bruner on behalf of the Pakistani Community for their understanding of our problem. Let me remind the reader that we received a very constructive and favourable article by Scott Young in the Globe and Mail of 13 May 1975, in reply to The Star report. We extend our appreciation the Globe and Mail for their efforts in fighting back the racist attitudes.

Since the day the report was published we had been trying to arrange an interview with the persons responsible for its publication. But it was not until 15 May 1975 when Tariq Malik and the writer met Mark Harrison, Executive Editor and J. Stevenson, Saturday Editor of The Toronto Star along with Khalid Hassan from the Embassy of Pakistan. The meeting was informal and we discussed almost all the aspects of the special report. I think that we have been successful in conveying our views about the report, particularly its adverse effects, to particularly its adverse effects, to the Star personnel, but the significance of what ever we gained is subject to personal judgement.

We made them realize that the word "Paki" was used by the press for the first time in Canada in the Toronto Star and that we would hate to see it again. It was agreed that The Star will not use that word in the future.

A proposal that The Star should clarify its intentions behind publishing the special report, on the first page did not receive a favourable response because in the opinion of the editors, it was equivalent to an apology and they "would hate to see the day when The Star will have to apologize for the special report it published". In return, it was agreed that the editor would clarify some of the points raised by any reader in his/her letter to the Editor just below the published letter.

Based on our talk and the letters which reached The Toronto Star, the Saturday Star of 17 May 1975 carried an editorial entitled 'No Place for Racism in Toronto'. In my opinion, the editor chose to clarify The Star's intentions in the editorial rather than eating up the Voice of People page.

Now readers, it is up to you to decide whether The Star's clarifications are satisfactory or not. I believe that better results could not be expected with the limited efforts we as a community made. I am sorry to point out that out of approximately 7,000 Pakistanis living in Toronto and vicinity not even 700 people showed concern about the report. According to our information, The Star received between 50 and 100 telephone calls and fewer number of letters.

In further persuasion of the matter, I along with Ahmad Qureshi met N.D.P. member of the parliament of Ontario, Mr. James Renwick who has done a fair amount of research in the area of racism in Ontario and the role of the media in this field. The meeting took place on 21 May 1975. It was a very useful meeting from the point of view of the depth of the problem. I would restrain to talk in detail about the contents of the meeting but we were assured that constant efforts were being made to stop the publication of the hate literature.

Our next immediate steps are to seek advice from the Canadian Civil Liberties Association on the legal aspects of the matter and to contact Ontario Press Council in Ottawa. We are working on these steps right now. I hope that by the time you read this article, we will have received some information in this connection.

In the end, I would like to emphasize that it is a matter of grave concern to everyone of us. Racism is reaching a stage where open propaganda and violence is entering the scene. Our future and the future of our generations is at stake. If today we do not stand together against such acts we will have to suffer tomorrow.

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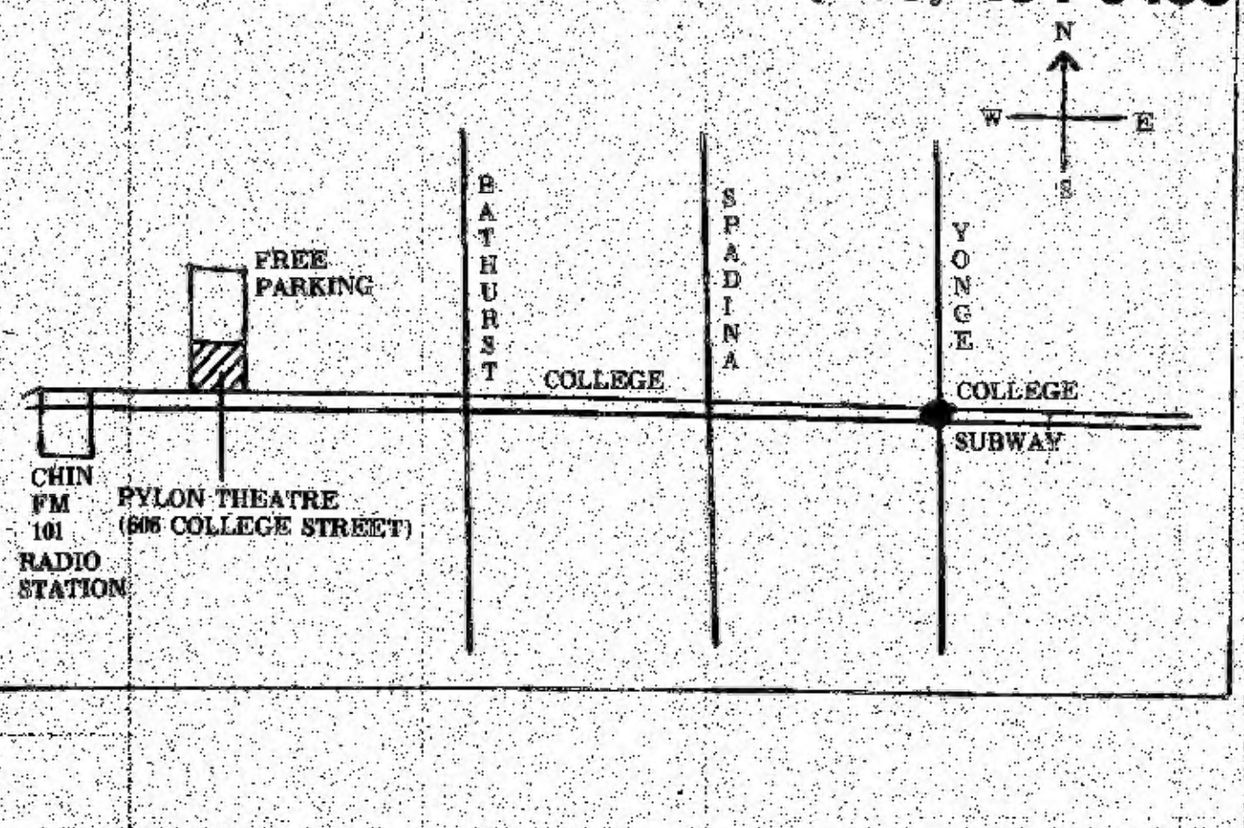

# More Discussion on Green Paper

By Olga Ghosh

Public meetings for the purpose of discussing the Green paper on Immigration are still being held.

Turnout in various parts of the country has so far been satisfactory, while in Ottawa it has generally been rather poor. All too often the discussion is on an emotional, subjective level; only rarely does it delve into the realm of economics, statistics - or even objective compassion.

The meeting held by the Ottawa-Carleton Liberal Association on June 3rd was no exception. It was chaired by Bill Romkey M.P. for Grand Falls-White Bay-Manpower and Immigration, with Mrs. Ursula Appaloni, M.P. York South and Charles Caccia M.P. Davenport being the other members of the panel.

About 70 people attended the meeting, nine of them were non-white. Mr. Romkey gave a brief introduction to the topic under discussion. He explained that the nuclear family in Canada has 1.9 percent children. The greatest net gain in population in the future will, therefore, be through immigration. Should we see immigration in the context of urbanization and try to attract people to less populated areas? Do we have a moral responsibility? He asked. The Green Paper is a discussion paper, it is not a statement of Government policy, it stresses some principles:

1. Family re-unification. 2. Information and discussion: culture, race and creed. 3. Economic issues. 4. Refugees.

We have several options: 1. Keep the policy as it is. 2. Tie it more closely to the job market. 3. We could establish a global quota.

There has been a charge of racism, he said. However, the Government does not intend to bring in a racist policy.

Mrs. Appolonl said "If our forefathers had had an immigration policy, we would not be in this mess today". She then talked about problems in her Riding which has a large immigrant population. "There are housing problems and problems of language and culture". Immigrant services must be improved she felt. "A few dollars spent at the beginning are worth the investment later."

At the conclusion of the panel's remarks, the floor was open to questions and comments. While the panel listened attentively and replied to each question, it must be said that they gave the appearance of being somewhat evasive. They seemed to have few facts and figures and fielded questions with such answers as "this is a very difficult problem" or "we hope that this matter will be investigated".

An interesting fact was, that questions from coloured people in the audience were mainly well informed and well researched. This was probably due to the fact that they were all professional men: one clergyman, one medical doctor, economists and scientists.

Comments by white members of the audience were also courteous but somewhat defensive. "What makes you think that we want to absorb immigrants to our fullest capacity? What makes you think that we want anyone from your country?" said one man in answer to a question from an immigrant from Pakistan.

On the whole, however, the meeting was constructive and gave some slight insight into the thinking of the population of Ottawa-Carleton, the third largest Riding in the country represented by Finance Minister John Turner: a Riding with a high average standard of education.

## Concessions to Ugandans

Bombay, June 14 (UNI): Indians who had to leave Uganda in a hurry in 1972 and and could not bring with them all their Life Insurance Policies issued either by the Life Insurance Corporation of India or by the previous insurers have been offered special concessions to enable them to continue their insurance.

A LIC press note issued here said under this scheme the policy holders were offered, subject to certain conditions, new policies for part of the original sums assured under policies left-behind, without undergoing sums assured under policies left-behind, without undergoing medical examination.

These concessions, in operation upto the end of 1974, had now been extended upto September 30 this year.

# Study urges teaching Immigrant Children in Native Tongues

(Canadian Scene) — The emerging immigrant majority in Toronto schools will be encouraged to study its native languages and cultures under a major reform proposal soon to be presented to the Board of Education. The board's multiculturalism study group will recommend programs using a child's native language in the primary grades and ethnic culture courses in later grades.

The authors of the report — six trustees and two board officials — believe that their year-long study, if implemented, will bring profound changes in the way immigrant children are taught. The report deals with cultural and racial bias in curriculums, instructional materials and testing. Although it rejects a quota system in hiring, the study recommends active recruitment of teachers from ethnic and racial groups. It would create about 25 new positins — "school-community liaison officers" — to explain the school system to immigrant parents and students and interpret the hopes and concerns of ethnic groups to the board.

It has been five years since anyone actually counted the number of children from non-English backgrounds in city schools. The Every Student Survey of 1970 found that English was not the mother tongue of more than 40 per cent of the students in Toronto schools. Most were born in Italy, Greece, China or Hong Kong, although more than 50 other countries were represented. Since then, immigration from Pakistan and the West Indies has increased noticeably. Board officials believe non-English language groups may now be in the majority in city schools. The Every Student Survey will be updated and new results are expected by the fall.

In hearings and briefs to the study group, immigrant parents have said that they aren't satisfied with the way their children are turning out. They want the education system to help preserve their culture and language and to prevent the widening of the gulf between parents and their children.

The study group will probably recommend that kindergarten and Grade 1 classes be divided up along language lines wherever possible. For example, if a school has three major language groups and three Grade I classes the school would put the children from each group together with a teacher or lay assistant who can speak their native language. At present, a Grade 1 teacher who speaks only English may have children speaking a dozen or more languages. Another recommendation will call for more programs to preserve culture. Ethnic and cultural clubs will be encouraged in high schools.

High school has often been a problem for immigrants and their parents. Frequently they don't understand the implications of placement in a vocational program or a university preparatory course. (Data from the Every Student Survey indicates a disproportionate number of ethnic students end up in vocational high schools). New liaison officers will explain the options and workings of Ontario's complicated high school credit system.

The report will go to the full board of education at the end of May and approval of major recommendations is expected early this summer.


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# Multinational Companies mainly British and U.S.

New Delhi, June 11 (UNI): The total assets of multinational corporations in India, with 538 branches and 202 Indian subsidiaries, stood at Rs 25,352 million ($3380.27 million), according to the latest study by the Govt. of India. The vast bulk of these companies were British and Americans, the study revealed.

According to the study, the foreign companies remitted abroad as profits or as dividends a sum of Rs. 714.6 million ($95.28 million) in the two years, 1971-72 and 1972-73.

At the end of 1972-73, there were 538 branches of foreign companies operating in India, the parent companies being incorporated in 34 countries. But as many as 320 branches or 59 percent of the total number belonged to British companies. The United States based companies had the second largest number of branches (88) in terms of number. Japanese, West German, Swiss and French companies came next with 17, 12, 11 and 8 branches respectively.

The study also noticed a slight decline in the total number of branches of foreign companies in India. Between 1969-70 and 1972-73, the total number fell by 23 to 538. Over this period the number of branches of U.K. companies came down from 351 to 320.

On the other hand the additional branches were opened by companies incorporated in USA, Switzerland, Singapore and Uganda. Branches were established for the first time during this period by companies incorporated in Iran, Greece, Aden and Nepal.

At the end of 1969-70, the assets of all branches of foreign companies in India aggregated to Rs 12,860 million ($1714.67 million). Branches of U.K. Companies commanded assets worth Rs 8240 million ($1098.67 million) or about 64 per cent and branches of U.S. companies owned about Rs 2370 million ($316 million) f assets, or 18 percent of the total.

# League disapproves JP's Methods

Ootacamund, Tamil Nadu, June 16 (UNI): The national Executive Committee of the Indian Union Muslim League, which concluded its two-day session here, has said that while the Committee was in agreement with the "lofty ideals" of Jayaprakash Narayan, it could not approve of the "violent and agitational approach" to problems facing the country which might lead to chaos.

The resolution pointed out that while Mr. Narayan had been campaigning against corruption and other social evils and desired to solve the unemployment problem, he had not so far spelt out his policies and programmes on the basic and acute problems the minorities and weaker sections were facing.

In another resolution, it expressed "gratification" over the steps taken by the Govt. in according recognition to the Palestinian Liberation Organization and thus associating the country with the aspirations of the Muslim world. The resolution demanded closure of the Israeli Consulate General in Bombay "at the earliest".

# A Dark Blot in Canadian Mosaic?

By Olga Ghosh

What really came acros to this writer after attending several public meetings and listening to discussions on the Green Paper on Immigration is, that white Canadians, on the whole, do not like the visible minority.

As long as there were only a few immigrants from the sub-continent of India in this country, as long as these immigrants almost vanished in the crowd, they were accepted and sometimes even treated with self-righteous pride. A white Canadain could frequently be heard to say something like: "I have an Indian friend, but he is a very nice person". But since the advent on the late sixties and early seventies of thousands of people of Indian descent - people from India, Pakistan, Uganda and the West indies; now that these people are more easily identified in groups; now that they have become vocal and are successful in professional occupations and in business, a distinct resentment has become apparent among white Canadians.

It seems also clear that no matter how integrated brown people are in white society - whether they play Hockey and Baseball, whether they help with charity drives or decorate their houses at Christmas and eat Turkey - nothing can combat this dislike. One Indian is acceptable - Many are not.

This dislike is not based on reason. No matter how many statistics or economic factors are cited to allay unreasonable feelings, this dislike cannot be overcome.

The name by which it has to be called is "prejudice" and prejudice is not met by reason, nor is it overcome by honesty, decency or achievement on the part of the group discriminated against.

Indians must simply learn to accept the fact that whether they have the vote, whether they make exceptional contributions to the Canadian economy or not, - in the Canadian Mosaic they are a dark blot.

Is there any hope for East Indians in Canada? Yes there is always hope - of course. Just as the Chinese and Japanese-Canadians have at long last achieved some measure of acceptance albeit grudgingly, so it may, after several generations be possible for people of Indian descent to be accepted, particularly if they are not too dark.

But let us have no illusions. This acceptance will not come about because of anything said or done, not because of political pressure; not because of reasonable argument. It will perhaps come about because times simply change and occassionally public opinion changes and those changes are as little based on reason as is prejudice.

# 60 Million Malnourished

New Delhi, June 16 (UNI): A booklet "Perspectives on the Child in India" has estimated that about 60 million children in the country are "malnourished" and 25 million of them go blind due to vitamin A deficiency.

It is estimated that for every child who shows clinical signs of severe symptoms of malnutrition, there are probably at least four children suffering milder grades of malnutrition without clinically apparent symptoms.

The booklet which gave these stark facts about the "child in India" was brought out by the Central Institute of Training in Public Cooperation.

It is estimated, says the booklet, that 75 percent of the child population, reckoned at 230 million, can be classified as "not healthy" due to major and minor illnesses.

It said that a recent medical survey of a little over 2,00,000 school children suffered malnutrition, 25 percent from bad teeth and gums and about 18 per cent from skin diseases.

## Hop in Kashmir

Lucknow, June 15 (UNI): Hop, a mulberry family plant used for flavouring beer, can be grown in some parts of India, particularly in the Kashmir Valley, an Indian plant scientist says.

At present hop is imported from European countries at a cost of Rs. 6.4 million ($853,000) in foreign exchange.

According to Dr. D. K. Bhatt, experiements in Srinagar and surrounding areas have yielded good hop harvests.

## Foreign Drug Firms

New Delhi, May 28 (UNI): The Petroleum and Chemical Minister K. D. Malaviya, May 27 ruled out the nationalisation of the multi-national corporations in the drug industry.

Addressing a news conference here, Mr. Malaviya referred to the Hathi Committee's recommendation on the takeover of foreign drug firms and said the Government would not adopt a "doctrinaire" approach to the problem.


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# Tagore Dance Drama Presented

by Chandrashree Dipti Sarkar

Padmasree Suchitra Mitra and her Rabitirtha Group from Calcutta performed "Tasher-Desh" at West Park Secondary School Auditorium, in Toronto on May 24th, under the auspices of Prabasi, a social and cultural association of Toronto. The troupe of 34 was led by Srimati Suchitra Mitra, founder of "Rabitirtha" and a brilliant exponent of Tagore's School of Music.

Tasher Desh or The Kingdom of Cards, a satire on conventional life, was originally written by Tagore as a short story, almost half a century earlier than its dramatized version came before the public. The uniqueness of this performance lies in the fact that Suchitra Mitra has taken the original story and has dramatized it for the stage production. The brilliant success of the performance proves her equal excellence as an interpreter and exponent of Tagore's School of Dance, Drama and Music.

The location of this story is an island, the citizens of which are drawn in the image of playing cards, painted, designed and labelled according to an unchangeable code for rules. To such a stagnant society comes the message of youth and liberty and creates a commotion which eventually destorys the age-old customs and beliefs of the islanders.

In the dramatized version, there is no spoken word and, as such, conforms to the tradition of Indian Classical Ballet; the acting and the dances are choreographed to bring out the meaning of the songs. It must be remembered that, even though Tagore was an innovator, he was actually working within the traditions of classical Indian music and dancing. Tagore was, perhaps, the first modern Indian composer to incorporate the element of "Abhinaya" into a dramatic framework. The revolutionary technique of well-known choreographer Ramgopal Bhattacharya commands special mention. The extraordinary blending of Indian Classical dance style, folk and creative interpretation prove his excellence in innovation. As Tagore himself wrote, "There are no bounds to the depths or to the expansion of any art which, like dancing, is the expression of life's urge". In effect, the appeal of this ballet is universal.

In charge of lighting was Kanishka Sen, a much sought after man, because of his modern technique and brilliant insight. He showed his mastery in creating the illusionary time and space, absolutely necessary for attracting the audience.

The two most important elements in a dance-drama are dance and music. The songs were sung from the background by Amar Roy, Chandan Basuroy, Tushar Bhanja, Sumitra Roy, Kashinath Roy and Suchitra Mitra herself. The music was directed by Suchitra Mitra and Dwijen Chowdhury. No doubt, they were the top professionals in this field.

In the field of dance, the hero N.K. Shivasankaran, in the role of Prince, showed his expertise on Indian classical dance style. The movements of his hands were expressive and his eyes evoked a wide range of emotions, from love to terror. Sambhu Bhattarcharya, in the role of the Merchant's Son, stole the show with his humorous expression and subtlety of movement. Bharati Ghose, in the role of Patralekha, attracted the audience by her soft, graceful movement and classic features.

The inhabitants of the Kingdom of Cards were Arati Majumder, Dhurjyoti Sen, Mangalmoy Ghose, Rajashree Lahiri, Monidipa Shyam, Baisali Kar, Shanti Bose, Ruby Sen, Pinaki Roy, Indra Sen, Aditya Mitra, and Hansi Mukherjee. The teamwork was great and credit should go to the choreographer and director of this drama and the individual artists. The background music was conducted by Dinesh Chandra. The art direction was given by Suren Chakravarty. The background music was superb. The tabla was played by Biplab Mondol, one of the most sought after percussionists of India. The sitar, flute and tar shehnai were played respectively by Chitteranjan Mukherjee, Amar Chanda and Chandra Sekhar Banerjee. The commentators were Subir Mitra, Tushar Bhanja, Rathin Banerjee, Sumitra Roy and Suchitra Mitra. The costuming and stage-setting were splendid, closely resembling the Tagore School of Art.

Tagore evolved a new dance-style which used simplified Manipure and Kathakali, along with folk movement. This needs a great deal of creative instinct and talent for improvisation. Tagore's dance-drama would be immensely popular in the western world, if we are urged by revolutionary outlook rather than by blind orthodoxy. The classicism must, and always will be, our source of inspiration and instruction; but these cannot come to life without being informed with the integrity of contemporary creative outlook. The creative and revolutionary approach of Suchitra Mitra will be welcomed all around the world and will help make Tagore's creation unquestionably universal. It is the task of a genius like her to glorify its cause through experiment and innovation.

Before coming to Toronto, the group performed in Montreal. They will leave for New York, where they will perform in Woolman Auditorium of the Columbia University, resented by the Tagore Society of New York. They will leave to tour Europe and will return to India in the first week of July.

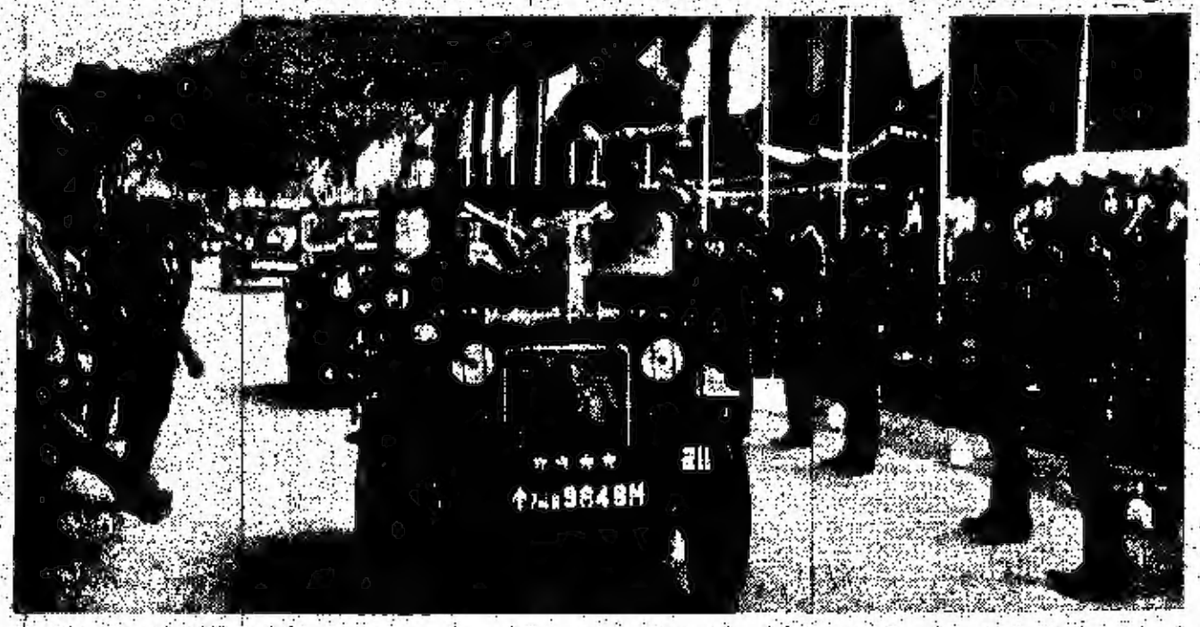
The evening's program was very well-organized. Mr. Tapan Das, the President, many members of Prabasi, and other volunteers did a praiseworthy task, having produced and presented such a highly sophisticated Tagore-evening in such an impressive manner.

While talking to Ramkrishna Sinha, the Program-Coordinator in India, I learned that they expected more Canadians and westerners among the audience. they were somewhat disappointed; "We have come here for inter-cultural exchange. We want to see more Canadians among the audience". In future, they hope, the organizers will see to it that this kind of dance performance is well-publicized.

## Pak tones down Tirade

New Delhi, June 10 (UNI): Pakistan's anti-India campaign has toned down after the Prime Minister Z. A. Bhutto's latest assurances that his country was serious about the Simla Agreement (signed between India and Pakistan in July 1972) and sincere about its implementation.

Stating this in the Rajya Sabha, upper house of Parliament, the Deputy External Affairs Minister, Bipinpal Das, said there was no question of India resorting to any "alternative" to the Simla Agreement.



Gen Bewoor, Army Chief who retired on May 31 being cheered by the troops in Kashmir when he paid a farewell visit to the forware areas in the Indo-Pakistan border.

# An Elegy for U.S.

BY W. GUNTHER PLAUT

Calvin Michael Habbib died recently. When I first heard the news over the radio it didn't leave much of an impression, except for the pain that comes with knowing that the large city is a breeding ground for violence and unnecessary suffering. Not until a few days afterwards did I begin to understand that there was more involved than this one boy's death. People were beginning to say that Michael was the victim of racist violence — and if that was the case I was most certainly concerned. Michael was black, a Jamaican who came to public attention only after the bright flame of his young life had been ruthlessly extinguished and a promising career cut short. Dead now, he suddenly spoke from beyond his grave, and what he said was loud and clear and frightening. The black community heard it. They flet that persistent hate propaganda spewed out for years by subterranean groups, and now openly by at least one which proclaims itself the protector of "white Canadianism", has found too many willing listeners. There is a number you can dial and which will tell you (depending on the day you tune in) what is wrong with Canada: that if you will only prevent the blacks coming in from Detroit, or if you will suppress Jews as Hitler did, you can contribute to the saving of "white" values. Jews have heard this before and so have blacks in America, but in Toronto such sentiment was deemed beyond the pale. Apparently it no longer is. Black children, I am told, are beginning to ask questions of their parents about the safety of living in Toronto. When yesterday we heard admonishing voices tell us that racism was spreading in this country we all too often deemed them to be the voices of doom, desperation and delusion. It couldn't happen here. The black community and many others believe it has and perceive the killing of Michael Habbib as one of its outcroppings. The plague is with us, they say, and we'd better do something more about it than sweep it under the rug.

I am encouraged to find our young people to have been the first to react. They have called for a city-wide vigil and have circularized students throughout Metro to tell the black community that racism is everyone's problem and not merely something that minorities suffer in ghettoes. For it will not be enough to sorrow for Michael. More will be asked of us: to break down the barriers which still separate us in our social relationships, in education, in housing, and in employment practices. Canada is a multi-racial country, and only in a full interdependence of our mutual differences of backgrounds and cultures will we build a healthy community. The best memorial for Michael will not be words nor mindless counter-violence, but practical deeds which upgrade our relationship and do something for the "others" — which means doing something for ourselves as well.

[The Globe and Mail]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## Arms smuggling from Pak

New Delhi, June 14 (UNI): Smuggling of firearms from Pakistan into India was on the increase during this year, according to official sources.

The Government of India has decided to tighten border security with better coordination between the border security forces and the police.

The Govt. of India has decided to tighten border security with better coordination between the border security forces and the police.

The sources said that opium, hashish, firearms, almonds, cloves and sewing needles were smuggled into India. From India, betel leaves, banarsi sarees (richly brocaded silk textiles), semi-precious stones and small engineering goods were smuggled into Pakistan.

## Multicultural Education Report

By Meena Nadkarni

A draft report on multicultural programs was released recently at a special meeting of the Toronto Board of Education. The report seeks a change in attitudes by bringing about changes in the actual educational system to accommodate "New Canadian" students who now account for 50 percent of the enrollment in Toronto City schools.

The work group, chaired by Trustee Dan Leckie maintains that the school system owes a responsibility to give immigrant children the best possible education and this they feel can only be done by taking the students cultural background into account.

Many of the recommendations of the work group are concerned with the expansion of bilingual and bicultural programs that involve all students in learning the culture of the ethnic community in which the school is situated. The report also calls for language transition classes where immigrant children would be taught initially in their native language and gradually exposed to English. When they knew English well enough to succeed in school, they would be put in a regular program.

The report proposes the establishment of a school-community relations department to draw the community closer to the school. It also wishes more New Canadian teachers to be hired immediately and asks that a task force be set up to study the training of teachers to work in a multicultural society.

The Work Group that produced the report is confident that implementation of their recommendations would benefit the entire society and enrich their own culture by assimilating aspects of other cultures. It also feels that these new programs would reduce the likelihood of widespread feelings of alienation among immigrants and their children.

The report is being revised presently and will be submitted to the Board in its final form on June 19th. At a special meeting of the ethnic press after the Board meeting, Mr. Leckie said he was hopeful that a few of the recommendations would be implemented as early as September.

## Paddy Harvesting and Salt

Madurai, June 11 (UNI): Advancing the paddy harvesting by spraying salts solution on paddy ears after maturation has been successfully experiemented by a research team of the College of Agricultural Engineering, Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu).

Disclosing this here, a spokesman of the Tamil Nadu Agriculture Dept. said the experiment carried out with kernel grains had revealed that salt treatment did not affect the viability of the grain. No significant change was found out in the carbohydrate content of the kernel and the milling qualities of the grain, though significant differences were observed in the protein content, he added.

## Sports Festival

Trivandrum, June 16 (UNI): A women's sports festival is to be organized in Kerala under the auspices of the State Sports Council this year in connection with the International Women's Year.

District-level festivals would be conducted at Cannanore, Palghat, Ernakulam and Quilon in September and the state festival here in October.

Games would include athletics, basketball and badminton.

The sports festival would be entirely conducted by women. Entry for women would be free but there will be a gate for men.

## Progress of Opthalmology

Kanpur, June 15 (UNI): With the use of modern equipments like biomicroscope and keratometer, the discomfort of bandaging both eyes of a patient after operation can be eliminated, according to Dr. Y. K. Mahendra, Consultant Physician of an eye hospital here.

Presenting a paper of "Modern Opthalmology" at the Indian Medical Association here, he said with the use of these equipments, a cataract operated patient can move even after three hours of operation without any restrictions on food or attending to normal duties.

Referring to ambyopic or lazy and squint eyes, Dr. Mahendra said sight could be recovered to 100 percent, if the disease was detected and the eyes forced to work within the age limit of six years. After this stage, it was difficult to set right such cases.

## Accord Reached

New Delhi, June 12 (UNI): Gujarat and Rajasthan has reached an agreement on the compensation of land and property affected by the construction of Kadana Dam on the river Mahi.

Gujarat, which will get 2,80,000 acres irrigated by this dam, will pay Rs 81 million ($10.8 million) to Rajasthan as compensation for the 9172 hectares agricultural land likely to get submerged by the dam. The amount will also include the expenditure for rehabilitation of the displaced persons.

## The Parsee Community of India

By M. Bhujwala

Among the many different communities that enrich the cultural variety of India, the Parsee (from "Persea" or "Fars") community occupies a distinctive position in spite of its small size (about 115,000).

The religion of the Parsees is Zoroastrianism, which was proclaimed by the prophet-Zoroaster (Zarathustra) between 300-600 B.C. in Iran. This monotheistic religion flourished as the official State religion throughout Iran for hundreds of years. In 635 A.D. the new Islamic religion was imposed, after the Persians were defeated by combined Arab armies. Groups of Persians, fleeing religious persecution in Iran, sailed to India, starting around 900 A.D., and received asylum from a Hindu prince in the province of Gujarat. The leader of the first group, on being asked how the newcomers will mix with the local people; requested for a bowl filled with milk and dropping a piece of Sakar (sugar) into it, replied "As the Sakar dissolves in the milk, so shall we mix with your people". The Parsees adopted the language and dress of Gujarat, keeping their old religion.

In the sixteenth century, emperor Akbar attempted to found a syncretistic religion, chiefly based on Zoroastrianism and Islam. Under Akbar's grandson, Zoroastrian mystics inspired a work, the "Dabistan" (English translation available) provides a glimpse of contemporary life. The "Avesta" (sacred book of Parsees) which consists of the original teachings of the prophet together with later compositions of His followers, was explained to the the Frenchman Anquetil-Duperron, who translated it in 1771. This translation started investigations into the old traditions, by other European scholars, which in turn helped the Parsees rediscover their religious past.

Until the time of arrival of the British most of the Parsees were simple farmers and had settled successively in Sanjan, Nausari, Surat, Bulsar and Udvada (where the main fire-temple is currently located). Then they took to commerce and started settling down in Bombay, which then began to grow. They founded the Iron and Steel industry, ship-building, railroads, air transport, textile mills and Banks. They were distinguished for their beneficence and education, striving as they were to alleviate misery without distinction of race or religion, founding hospitals, orphanages and schools. The European costume, education of women, abolished infant marriages.

During India's Independence movement Parsees were again in the forefront. Giants like Dadabhai Naoroji, Sir Pherozesha Mehta and Vir Nariman left their indelible mark on young India's early history. Many joined India's defence forces producing one Air Force Chief and another Army Chief Sam Maneckshaw, the architect of India's victory in 1971 and India's first Field Marshal.

Many similarities can be found in the religious rites of the Parsees and their Aryan brethren who settled in India. Fire is considered as a symbol of purity and divine light, through which one worships God. Parsees do not worship fire, just as Hindus and Christians do not worship the idols and cross symbols in their temples and churches. Parsee religion does not have the Fatalism concept of Islam nor the original sin concept of Christianity. Man is born pure, with the faculty of discernment to distinguish good from evil and help keep the soul from sin. Life after death unfolds in Heaven, in Hell and in an intermediate domain. The whole moral doctrine of Zoroastrianism can be summarized in three notions: Good thoughts, Good words and Good deeds.

Every young Parsee has to be initiated, at an age between seven and ten, in a ceremony consisting essentially in investing him or her with the sacred inner shirt (Sadre) and the thread (Kusti). The shirt should be white, and made of simple fabric, and has a fold made on the breast position. The Sadre is a symbol that reminds one of the purity of life. The fold (Gire-Ban) shaped like a miniature bag indicates symbolically that a man has to fill his purse or bag not only with money, but also with righteousness. The Kusti is woven out of 72 woolen threads, and is a symbol of obedience as a servant of God, in order to execute his commands. One or more times each day, the Kusti is untied and then tied back around the waist while reciting a special prayer. The knots that one makes in the Kusti when putting it on symbolize resolutions about certain moral and religious thoughts. While forming the first half of the first knot, one has that Ahura Mazda (God) exists; that he is one, holy and matchless. While forming the second half of the first knot, he has to remember that the Mazdayasni religion is the word of God and that he must have full faith in it. While forming the first half of the second knot (at the back), one has to remember that Zarathustra is the prophet of God who guides us along the right path. While forming the second half of the second knot, he has to bear in mind that he has always to attend to good thoughts, words and deeds.

Marriage outside the community is forbidden, and conversion by others into the Parsee religion is not allowed. Parsees join other communities in celebrating all major religious festivals ad are respected and accepted by all.

## Abrol charged in Ray Incident

New Delhi, June 11 (UNI): A 30-year-old former Army Captain, Vimal Kumar Abrol, was formally arrested on the charge of having attempted to murder the Chief Justice of India, Ajit Nath Ray, near the Supreme Court here on March 20.

Police said that Abrol, who had thrown two hand grenades into Justice Ray's car when it stopped at a traffic signal has also been charged under the Indian Explosive Act. The handgrenades failed to explode.

Abrol was taken into custody at Bulsar in South Gujarat by a team of Crime Branch detectives and brought here on May 20 night.

Deputy Inspector General of Police, P.S. Bhinder said that police had been keeping track of Abrol since it was found that his petition claiming Rs 35,000 ($4,667) from the Government of India as gratuity and other benefits was not considered because of non-payment of Court stamp duty.


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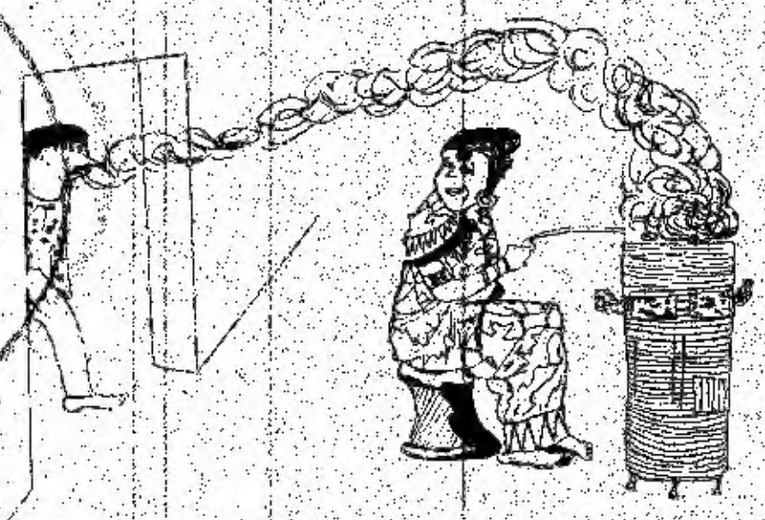
# KITCHEN KORNER

By Pramati Sengupta



There's more zest in successful cooking for summer than simply deciding to serve everything cold. Fresh vegetable is one of the summer's nicest bounties. But often Indians don't consider 'just salad' quite a proper vegetable. There are simple ways to fancy it up without heaving. Now that summer has finally arrived there's a wide choice of vegetables in the market. Because of the great variety of vegetables available in summer & fall, a vegetarian diet is not only possible, but positively pleasurable. The ingredients are here - fresh vegetables, lovely green chillies, gingerroot, and even fresh coriander and mint; and what better time than now to cook your favorite vegetables at reasonable prices? Before you realize winter will be here again and you will be eating canned and frozen vegetables. Many of the old-time recipes and culinary crafts are finding their ways back into our modern kitchens. Stuffed vegetables are becoming popular especially with our busy cooks. Almost every country has a favourite stuffed vegetable dish, and a special knack for making and serving them. How long has it been since you've made your stuffed vegetables? It's just one of the family favourites that you can make with leftover meat, fish and vegetable.

During the hot summer months an electric frypan is ideal for preparing stuffed vegetables right at the table, and to keep the food hot for second helpings.

**SIMLA MIRCH**

4 large green peppers
¼ cup of each oil & chopped green pepper
1 cup of each thinly sliced onions and mushrooms
1 tsp. of each salt and finely chopped ginger
1 can salmon (7 oz.)
3 cups cooked cool rice
1 tbsp. of each curry powder and soy sauce
4 green chillies, chopped.
1 tsp. curry powder
2 cups tomato sauce and ½ cup chicken broth

Split the peppers in half lengthwise. Sprinkle inside with salt & pepper. Heat oil in a large skillet and saute the onions until pale brown. Add mushrooms, chopped green pepper, curry powder and cook for 2m. Stirring frequently, add salmon, rice, salt, and soy sauce. Fry about 8 to 10 m. Mix in ginger & chillies and stir until thoroughly mixed. Cool and stuff the pepper halves with the mixture.

Heat 2 tbsp. oil in electric frypan to 320°. Stir in 1 tsp. curry powder and arrange the peppers in the pan. Let fry a few minutes then pour sauce & broth around the peppers. Bring the dish to the boil, cover & simmer about 40m., or until peppers are tender. Serve pepper with its own gravy. Delicious!

# New Arrivals

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ADITYA N. CHOUBEY
Industrial Engineer

Seattle, U.S.A.
PAUL JOHAL
Structural Engineer

# Boundary Pillars

New Delhi, June 16 (UNI): India and Pakistan have decided to complete the work of repairing and reconstructing the missing boundary pillars on the Punjab-Rajasthan-Gujarat border by the middle of 1977.

The decision was taken at the Indo-Pakistan conference on boundary pillars at the Wagah border post near Amritsar.

The conference reviewed the progress made so far in this regard.

According to an official spokesman, 7,550 pillars had so far been erected and 3,146 repaired by both the countries.

# Cancer Detection

New Delhi, June 12 (UNI): Scientists of the Indian Institute of Experimental Medicine, Calcutta, have found early detection of cancer possible by studying the proportion of two enzymes in the blood, according to a press release of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research Institute.

The release said the two enzymes, collectively called-glutaminases, are in equal proportion, — 1:1. A fall in ratio of the levels is a characteristic feature of cancer. The ratio however remains unchanged in other non-cancerous blood-disorders.

This discovery is significant in that early detection of cancer would greatly improve the chances of a permanent cure.

The process had been developed by Dr. G. C. Srivastava of the Institute in collaboration with the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine by using blood samples of cancer patients.

# New York Elections

The General Eclections of the Joint Committee of Indian-organizations of New York, for 1975-76, took place on May 17th.

The following Office-bearers are elected: Prakash Vyas - Executive Secretary, V. Krishnamurthy - Asst. Executive Secretary Suresh Arya - Asst. Executive Secretary, S. Mishra - Treasurer.

All the Indian Organizations who are not members of the Joint Committee & are interested in the activities of the Joint Committee, are requested to call Prakash Vyas at (212) 624-0561 or write to him on the following addrss: P. O. Box 309, Times Plaza Station, Brooklyn, New York 11217.

# Canadian Ethnic Studies

Canadian Ethnic Studies was started in 1969 as an interdisciplinary journal with interests in the study of ethnicity, immigration and inter-group relations in Canada. Beginning as a journal of the Research Centre for Canadian Ethnic Studies at the University of Calgary, the journal has now also become the official organ of the Canadian Ethnic Studies Association. The journal aims to contribute to an understanding of the extent and nature of Canada's ethnic diversity. Membership in the Association is $5.00. For information write to Canadian Ethnic Studies Association, Department of Sociology, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, M5S 1A1.

# New Measures to Boost Exports

New Delhi, June 15 (UNI): The Cabinet Committee on Exports approved a series of wide-ranging measures to boost the export of engineering goods from the present level of Rs 3,000 million ($400 million) a year to Rs 6,000 million ($800 million) by 1978-79.

The Cabinet Committee, which under the chairmanship of the Finance Minister, C. Subramaniam, approved in toto the recommendations made by the empowered committee-headed by the Secretary of the Dept. of Economic Affairs, M. G. Kaul on the issue.

The Kaul Committee's recommendations cover a wide range of measures on different froms to push up the export of engineering goods. These measures range from steps to increase the production capacity for exports to the supply of inputs such as steel, coal and powe to export oriented industries.

The Committee has also proposed the simplication of a variety of procedures related to cash assistance, export obligation and export finance. It also suggested comprehensive guidelines for exports, and term-lending institutions.


**INDIANS' TELEPHONE DIRECTORY**

I once again request such of the residents of Ottawa-Hull of Indian origin as would not like to be included in the telephone directory, which will form part of my 'Handbook for Indians in Ottawa', now ready to be sent for printing, to indicate to me their intention by mail before June 20, 1975.
B. P. Mathur, 349 Booth Street, Ottawa - K1R 7K1

(Frolics of the seasons) and FOLK DANCES OF INDIA will be performed by a distinguished group of 32 singers and dancers under the direction of Padmashri Suchitra Mitra and Dwijen Chowdhury at GLOUCESTER HIGH SCHOOL AUDITORIUM (2060 Ogilvie Road, past Shoppers City East, Ottawa) on Friday, July 4th, 1975 at 7.30 p.m.
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Wanted a match, single or widower without encumbrances for a Sikh girl, 31, single, immigrant in U.S.A. working as registered nurse. Please correspond in full confidence, all particulars first instance. Box 873, The Canadian India Times.

Suitable match for young man 38, Hindu, teetotaller, nonsmaker. Respectable family of New Delhi. Settled permanently in U.S.A. salary $1,100 per month. No bars, write details with photograph to Box 874, The Canadien India Times.

Professional Sikh match for a beautiful Sikh girl, 25, Canadian immigrant M.A., from a notable background. Box 875, The Canadian India Times.

Matrimonial correspondence invited for a Sikh boy, 36, geologist by profession, now engaged in own import export business in New York City, 6 feet, athletic built, well travelled. High income. Early marriage. Box 876, The Canadian India Times.

Inviting matrimonial correspondance for a Punjabi handsome man well settled in Toronto from beautiful, professional girls. Please reply with recent photo. to Box 877, The Canadian India Times.

Suitable match required for a fair, good-looking graduate Muslim girl in India, from educated employed Muslim gentlemen in the age range of 39 to 43. Box No. 878, The Canadian India Times.

Matrimonial correspondence invited from highly educated well-employed Muslim gentlemen between 43 to 47 for a professionally qualified attractive unmarried Muslim lady. Box 879 The Canadian India Times.

Wanted a suitable match for an immigrant Kayastha girl, 26, beautiful educated (M.A.) comes from a very respectd and well settled family. Box 880, The Canadian India Times.

Bengali girl, 30, B. Sc., living in Canada for the last one year. Wanted suitable groom, preferablyBengali. Please write Box 881, The Canadian India Times.

Suitable match for Punjabi Khatri girl 24, weight 105 lbs., height 5'6". Brothers well settled in Ontario. She is settled in Ontario. Professionals only need apply with full details. The Canadian India Times, Box 882.

Matrimonial proposals are invited from highly educated preferably foreign qualified Sikh bachelors well settled in business or profession in North America for a beautiful B.A., B.T. girl, 27. Brothers and relatives hold professional positions in Canada Box 883, The Canadian India Times.

Suitable match for a Sikh educated girl 21, 5' 2" presently visiting Canada from India. Brothers well settled in Toronto. Well educated boys under 30 year apply with full particulars & photo, to Mr. Singh, 510 Lawrence Ave. W., Toronto.

Matrimonial correspondence invited from tall, slim, beautiful and well educated girls for well settled Khatri, 27, engineer working with a multinational corporation. Current income 21,000 dollar per year. No bars. Box 870, The Canadian India Times.

Matrimonial correspondences invited for a tall, handsome pharmacist, around 25 years, now working in India, belongs to a respectable family in central Kerala. Well settled, Christian Malayali girls with details and a recent photo(if possible) may write to Box 871, The Canadian India Times.

Suitable match for a tall, handsome, educated young man, 27, belonging to a respectable Sikh family in india. Caste, religion no bar. Correspond c/o Prabh Singh, 1 Fountainhead Rd., Apt. 1515, Downsview, Ont. or telephone (416) 661-5879.

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## The Year of Eve

New Delhi, June 15 (UNI): The Govt. of India will enact a legislation to provide "equal opportunity of works and equal pay" to women during this International Women's Year, the Labour Minister, K. V. Raghunatha Reddy, announced here.

Mr. Reddy said he proposed to introduce the bill in this regard on the opening day of the next session of Parliament and get it passed soon afterwards.

It is believed that there is no comparable legislation in any other country in the world which provides even equal opportunity of work to women.


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| DACCA | $798 | DACCA | $950 |
| DELHI | $725 | DELHI | $785 |
| GOA | $772 | GOA | $832 |
| KARACHI | $682 | KARACHI (OR ANY CITY IN PAKISTAN) | $871 |
| MADRAS | $757 | MADRAS | $909 |
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